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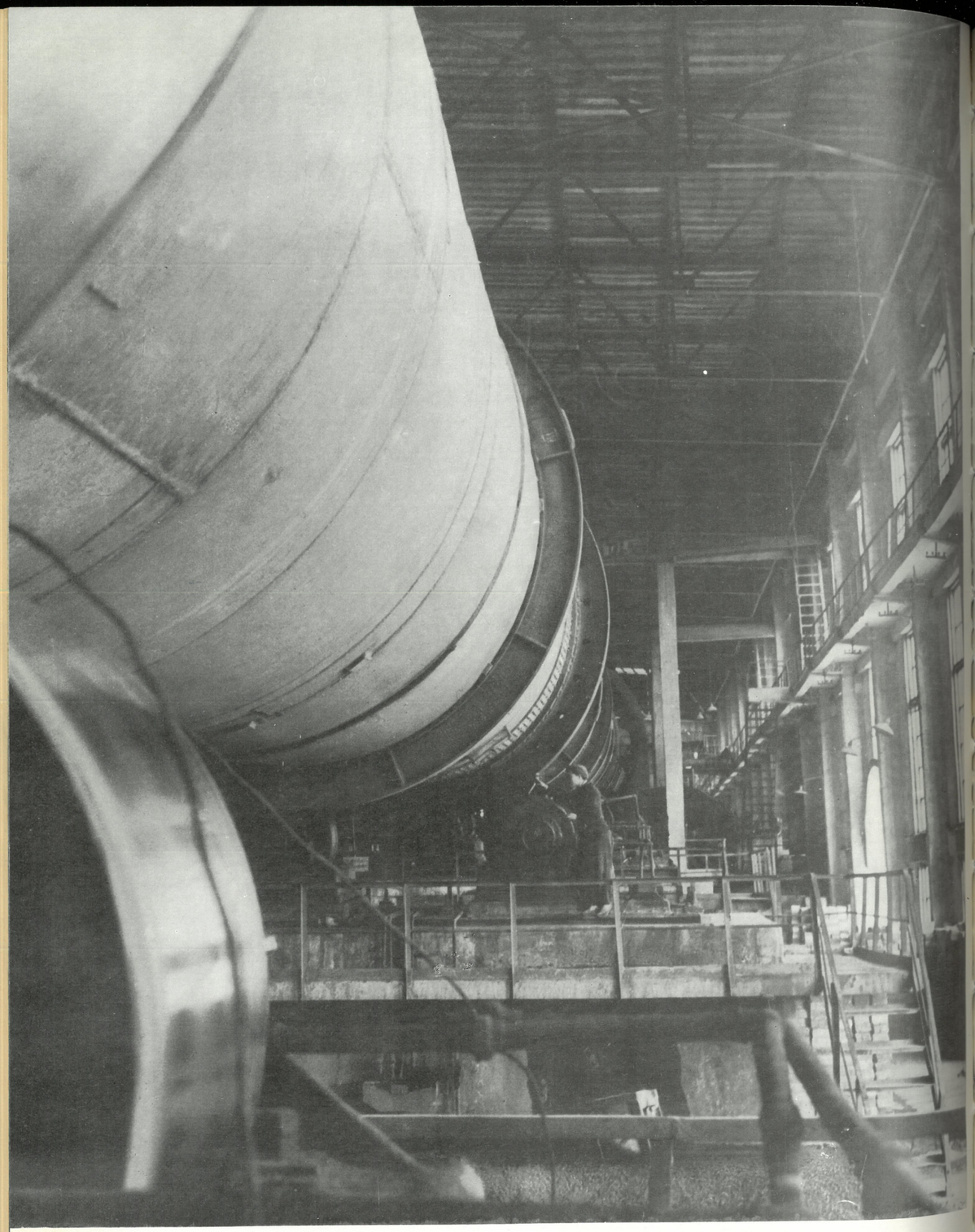

At the kiln shop of the February 8th Madong Cement Factory

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Pyongyang

FRONT COVER: Sculpture "The anti-Japanese guerilla studying even on the long march" draws always many visitors. The Museum of Korean Revolution has on display historical documents, materials, and relics showing the 15 years of the strenuous struggle of the Korean communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung against Japanese colonial rule. The Korean people hold these items very close to their hearts and learn from them about the lofty patriotism and unbending fighting spirit of the revolutionary forerunners.

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul

BACK COVER: The Hongwon Bay in summer

Photo by Choi Chul Yung

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CONTENTS

Under the Honourable Banner 2
Happy Event for the Nation 5
The Blessed New Generation . . . . KANG JUL GOO 8
New Upsurge 10
Independent National Economy and the Problem of Raw Materials . . . . . HAN HWAN KYOO 12
The Record of Victory 14
An Impregnable Defence Line . . . . . LI YANG SUP 16
Moosan Iron Mine . . . . . MOON IN SOO 17
On the Heap of Ruins 18
"The Sergeant-major" 25
Vietnam War and Japan 26
Independence Day of Iraq . . . . . KIM YUNG KIL 28
The Tanzanian People Marching Forward 29
Unification Without Outside Interference 30
The Banner of Unity . . . . . KIM WAL RYONG 32
Greetings to the Burundi People 34
The Great Honour . . . . . TRAN VAN PHUC 35
A Battle in the Enemy's Rear . . . LI SEUNG JIK 36
His Demand Must Be Satisfied at Once 38
I Escaped from South Vietnam . . . . . AN HAK SOO 39
Malicious Provocations 42
Flowers of Korea 44
Stamps of Korea 44

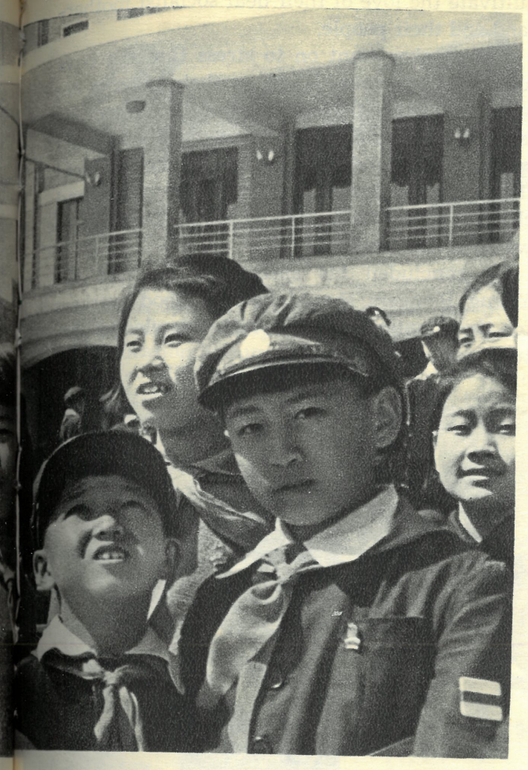
A broad avenue to learning is open for them

UNDER THE HONOURABLE BANNER

MANKYUNGDAI is about 12 kilometres southwest of Pyongyang.

It has been said from the olden times that in Mankyungdai one can admire 10,000 beauties of Nature. As a matter of fact, the name "Mankyungdai" itself means that. However, Mankyungdai means more than that to the people today, because Mankyungdai is the birthplace of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people. It was here that he spent his childhood setting his heart on revolution.

On April 15, a meeting of the Korean Young Pioneers' organizations in Pyongyang was held on the spacious playground of the Mankyungdai Institute. The school was in a festive mood; the ground was bedecked with our national flags, a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung was seen on the platform, and huge streamers were hung on the school building, which read "We will be the best sons and daughters to Marshal Kim Il Sung" and "To grow into revolutionaries equipped with knowledge, virtue and a sound body, faithful to the Party and the Leader." The place was packed with a crowd of some 50,000—school pupils and their parents and teachers. The ground was a sea of flags and bouquets. Young Pioneers in fresh school uniforms and wearing red neck-pieces got into line. Every sunny face spoke of their thanks to the Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung who, all these years—from the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the present—looking ahead into the future of revolution, always put education of the young generation before everything else and established a system to provide all children with an opportunity to learning.



Many leading functionaries of the Party, Government, and public organizations were on the platform. With a flourish of trumpets as the signal, the meeting opened, when all the attendants sang in chorus the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," which reverberated through Mankyung-bong Hill.

Amidst a welcoming music, the relay runners entered carrying with them a red flag bearing a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung. The relay was started in various provinces to bring the messages to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people; the messages adopted at the pupils' meetings in different parts of the country on April 1 in honour of the opening day of the first school year of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education.

The relay runners went up the platform and handed the messages to Vice-Premier Ko Hyuk.

Chairman Kim In Sun of the Pyongyang City Committee of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea addressed the meeting.

The historic Mankyungdai, he said, is the place where Marshal Kim Il Sung was born and cultivated his patriotic spirit. Marshal Kim Il Sung who ardently loved the country and people from his childhood led a sanguinary armed struggle for fifteen years for the restoration of the country's independence in the vast areas of Manchuria and the forest of Mt. Baikdoo in the country's grim days under Japanese colonial rule. Even in those difficult days, Marshal Kim Il Sung set up schools where the Children's Corps members were taught in our

There was a special meeting of the Korean Young Pioneers of the city of Pyongyang at Mankyungdai

A scene from mass gymnastic display "We're the best Sons and Daughters to Marshal Kim Il Sung"

mother tongue and grew up into revolutionary fighters.

After the surrender of Japanese imperialism, Marshal Kim Il Sung founded a people's state in this liberated land. Then he led the Korean people to the great victory in the war fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and has turned our country into a place where there is no poverty and everyone is leading a good life.

Today our Young Pioneers, the speaker said, are studying and playing free from all cares at well-furnished schools and playing grounds, children's palaces included, to be found everywhere. They are growing up healthily. He then cultivate the love of their dear socialist motherland and their people.

The speaker went on to stress that the boys and girls, too, must wage, as their parents do, a vigorous struggle to smash the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and liberate the southern part and realize the country's unification in the earliest time so that the people and children of South Korea can lead a good life as we do in the north.

He concluded his speech saying that the Young Pioneers should become good workers for the country equipped with knowledge, virtue, and a sound body.

Now the parents are proud of their children just admitted to the Young Pioneers

Taking the oath of admission to the Young Pioneers

referred to the fact that the universal nine-year compulsory technical education which started on April 1 this year is another case of great solicitude that the Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung have shown for the rising generation of this country.

He stressed that the Young Pioneers should prepare themselves to be infinitely loyal to the Party and the Leader and deeply study Marshal Kim Il Sung's childhood and his revolutionary activities for their benefit. Moreover, they should always bear in mind the harsh road their parents had to traverse in the old society, and strive to cultivate patriotism; they should hate the U.S. and the Japanese imperialists, the inveterate enemies of our people, and the exploiting classes, and fight them to the end and

At the meeting, many boys and girls took the oath of admission to the Young Pioneers; and model Young Pioneers were decorated.

Comrade Kim Dong Kyoo, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, also addressed the meeting. In his speech he warmly greeted the Young Pioneers, the treasure of the country and the people, who are growing healthily, and whose hearts are full of ambitions in the embrace of the Workers' Party of Korea and the socialist motherland.

At the meeting there was a parade of the Young Pioneers; then a mass gymnastic display "We are the best sons and daughters to Marshal Kim Il Sung" was presented.

Happy Event for the Nation

APRIL 1, 1967, marked the first day of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education in our country.

Now all the children between the ages of seven and sixteen are guaranteed by law the right to learning free of charge at regular schools.

The parents have no more worries about the education of their children until the youngsters reach the working age; and before our younger generation a broad avenue is open to nine-year general and polytechnic education.

Indeed, the enforcement of the nine-year compulsory technical education is another happy event for the nation, and the first day of the nine-year technical education was celebrated on a grand scale throughout the country.

On the first of April a grand meeting was held in Pyongyang where some 100,000 students and children attended; celebrations were also held in various parts of the country.

Under the correct policy and leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea big strides were made in popular education. A fine educational system has been established in this land where once all roads to learning were barred to the people—a system which aims at giving everyone the full right to education so that he can enjoy knowledge and culture; and a big army of our own cadres has been trained.

Our people overcoming all trials have built a firm foundation of popular education for the prosperity of the country and the brighter morrow of the nation. And tremendous progress has been noted in the cultural revolution.

The universal nine-year compulsory technical education in our country is not a compulsory education in an ordinary sense. It is a new educational system designed to bring up the rising generation into men of a new type fully developed in every respect by combining general education with polytechnic education and schooling with productive labour.

It reflects the urgent requirements of the current socialist construction in our country where both the technical and cultural revolutions are going on in full force. It also mirrors a far-reaching programme for making the country stronger and more cultured speedily and bringing sooner the final victory of the revolution by developing the talents and strength of our people.

Ours is a thorough compulsory education as it will make everyone receive education and the education itself is completely free.

Children are joyous and happy

Students of Pyongyang celebrating the first school day under the universal 9-year compulsory technical educational system

A parade of school boys

Columns of teachers

This shows the socialist, popular character of our educational system. It is a socialist educational system under which all the workers, peasants, and other working people, and their children enjoy the right to education; it is a popular one as it makes everyone share the right to knowledge equally and practically.

The enforcement of the nine-year compulsory technical education in our country will make a great contribution to bringing about a new upsurge in our cultural revolution, fully developing the strength and talents of our people, accelerating the overall ideological and technical revolutions, and hastening the final victory of our revolution.

Education that trains the younger generation into able workers for the new society and expands the ranks of our own cadres is an important part of the national task—the task of promoting one's own strength for the revolution and of building up a powerful and cultured socialist country.

Precisely for this, the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, not only from the country's immediate needs but for the distant future of the revolution, placed the precedence to the education of the rising generation, and established an educational system, under which all can receive schooling. Nothing has been spared for the benefit of the school children.

As early as the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for Restoration of the Motherland set forth the tasks of abolishing slave labour and enslavement education and enforcing a compulsory, free education in the Korean language. Besides, from the early days schools were built and a democratic, national education was enforced for the rising generation in the guerilla bases where circumstances were most trying.

Though he had to draw up plans for campaigns in the open Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the Children's Corps had classrooms for their school work. The grown-ups may be ill-clad, hungry, and cold, but the members of the Children's Corps had shelters, food, cotton-padded clothes, and school things.

With the country's liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the people's government, which immediately enforced a new, popular educational system to give the younger generation a democratic education. And a series of important measures were taken to train competent workers for a new society. Even in the grim days of the war, many orphanages, children's homes, and special schools were set up for the children throughout the country. When the post-war reconstruction started, priority was given to the construction of schools along with factories and mills; then children's camps were erected in the scenic spots of the nation.

Moreover, in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the developments of our revolution at different stages, the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the clear line and concrete ways and

Beating drums and gongs, school girls march

The first school day

The Blessed New Generation

KANG JUL GOO

Farmer, Ryongjoong Co-op Farm, Shinpo

I have nine children. The eldest son Yung Choon, a college graduate, is a zoo-technician; two sons are in the People's Army; then the remaining six are all at school. They will receive the compulsory technical education up to the five-year middle school under the great solicitude of the Government. I cannot help saying how good our system is!

Being a big family, there are many happy events in our home—the birthdays and others.

As we enjoy a good life, very often I look back on the bitter life I was forced to lead in the past.

I was born in Oonhak Sub-county, Hongwon County, on the east coast of the country. My grandfather, like all other poor peasants of the time, wanted so much to provide for the family. Day in and day out he had worked on plots on the waist of the mountains.

However, the Japanese imperialists lording it over this country would not leave the peasants along. Under various pretexts, "forest conservation," "land investigation," and what not, they forbade the peasants to work on the mountains.

Now grandfather helpless decided to quit the village for a strange country. With small money in the pocket, the whole family started the journey, but before long they ran out of provisions. To make things worse, he was suddenly taken ill.

In the end, they decided not to go any further but settle down there. That was in Joongdoong village, Ryongwon Sub-county (present Ryongjoong village in Shinpo). Later grandfather began to work for a landlord named Han.

The poor grandfather died a miserable death on one autumn day some years later. The immediate question was grandfather's funeral. Father did not know what to do; but, unexpectedly, the landlord came and offered to help. He would pay for the funeral! And father was so grateful to him!

Some time later, however, the landlord summoned my father to his house. Presenting a sheet of paper before my father, he said that he was not pressing my father for the money spent for the funeral, but it would be good to have papers drawn up. My father, who was illiterate, sealed the paper with the thumb.

But who could know this? It was a contract paper that my father signed. It read to the effect that since my father could not repay the money spent for the funeral, he and even I, his son, would work faithfully for all our life as his farm hands if he feeds us!

Such was a lot imposed on us because we were poor and illiterate. And there was no one to turn to for help. The enraged father had made a resolve—he would give his children schooling; he said though I was a farm hand I should learn.

Hunger and abuse and beating were the daily routine for my father, but he had borne everything...

To make a resolve was one thing, and to carry it out was another. How could he, a farm hand, send his children to school?

My father died after a hard life.

After that I became a servant to the young landlord as was written in the "contract." (They said contract was a contract.) I was only eight years old then. I fetched water and did the yard cleaning, but it was almost unbearable. When the day was over, my whole body ached.

It was in the evenings that the boy of the landlord read aloud. Tired as I was, how enviably I listened to him!

I wanted very much to study, but my wishes were not to come true in the evil society where the Japanese and landlords were supreme.

Such was my lot, a lot of misery and contempt.

For three generations we were at the bottom of misery; my grandfather and father were servants to a landlord and I was no exception.

But the Workers' Party of Korea put an end to all this when our country was liberated from the yoke of Japanese colonial rule.

It was the Party that taught me to read and write and gave me land and happiness. Then I became a member of the Workers' Party of Korea, the vanguard of the working class. At present I am on the managerial committee of our co-operative farm and on the city committee of the Agricultural Working People's Union.

What a worthwhile life I am leading, and I take so much pride in my work!

I am determined to devote everything—even my life—to the Party, and I am trying to do my utmost in my work.

"Good is our socialist country!"

The universal nine-year compulsory technical education came into effect on April 1 in our country, where universal primary and middle school education had been in force.

This is a happy occasion for our family, too. Every morning when I see the children walk out of the house to go to school, I think once again: In the old society even those who had money had to sell cattle and land if they wanted to send their children to middle school. Now six of my children are at kindergarten, primary school, middle school, and technical school. How many head of cattle and how much land would one need to sell if it were in old society to send all these children to school?

But now my children are studying paying nothing, and excellent schools are provided for them by the country. For that matter, not only my own children but all the children of our country.

Indeed our young generation is blessed.

It is really a great event for our country to enforce the universal nine-year compulsory technical education a little over twenty years after it was freed from Japanese colonial rule.

means for the upbringing of the younger generation and trained the teachers into revolutionaries.

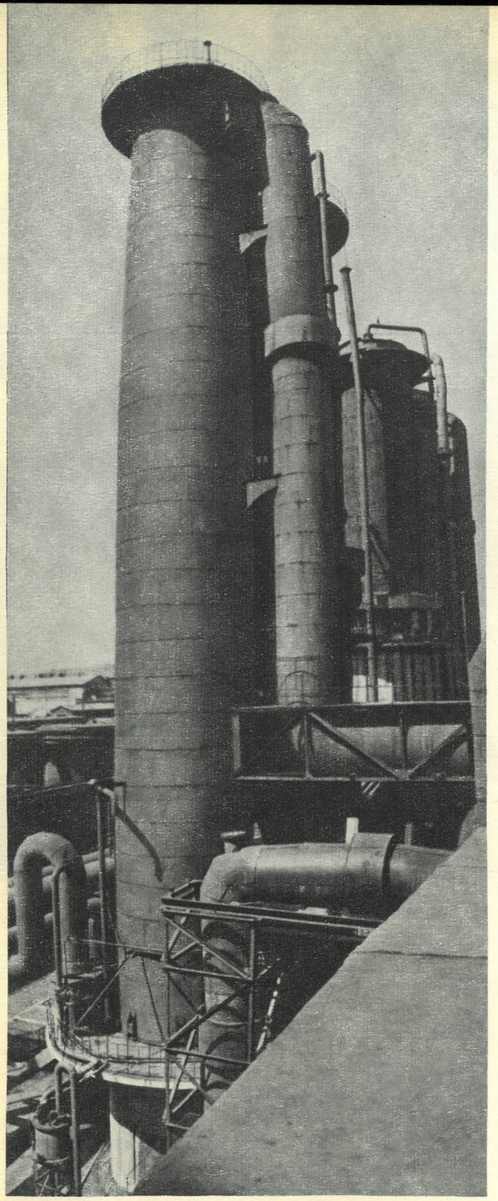
Indeed, everything that the students and children use—uniforms, shoes, textbooks, even pencils—breathes the warm love and great solicitude of the Party and the Leader. Our popular education could make such epochal progress in such a short space of time only thanks to the deep concern of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung. The nine-year compulsory technical education enforced in our country is the fruition and brilliant embodiment of the great programme of popular education worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It also vividly demonstrates the vitality of the independent national economy built in our country.

The ever-progressing popular education of our country is unthinkable apart from the strength of our national economy which provides enormous funds and material means for the education of the rising generation. The nine-year technical education has been possible because the nation, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, has carried through the Party's line of independency and laid the solid foundations of an independent national economy, holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and surmounting all obstacles and difficulties; firm economic foundations made the universal nine-year compulsory technical education possible even at a time when economic construction is being promoted in parallel with defence build-up, opening up a wider avenue for the cultural revolution in our country.

As the nation celebrates the happy event, the people cannot help feeling pains in their hearts when they think of the children's plight in the southern part of the land. In South Korea all roads to learning are barred to so many children. They, too, along with their parents, should be relieved from misery.

New Upsurge



A view of the newly commissioned ammonia factory of the Heungnam Combined Fertilizer Plant. Ammonia is secured by gasifying anthracite

ECONOMIC and defence build-up is one of the important tasks the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 1966) laid down. Now the entire working people of our country are out to execute the tasks and are registering a new upsurge in socialist construction, giving spurs to the Chullima.

Numbers of plants and mills had the honour of receiving the congratulatory banners and messages sent jointly by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the outstanding work they had done last year. Today at all these factories and other plants throughout the country remarkable results are attained in production and construction.

In 1957 the workers of the Kangsun Steel Works who initiated the Chullima movement turned out 120,000 tons of structural steel with the rolling equipment, for which 60,000 tons had been regarded as the maximum.

It has been their plan to raise the annual production to 400,000 tons by the end of the current seven-year plan. Now the same equipment has reached the mark of 360,000 tons. At the Shinchang Colliery the plan for the first quarter, 123 per cent bigger than that for the same period of last year, was fulfilled over 10 days ahead of schedule. The case is the same with other mills and plants; the first quarter assignments were surpassed.

The first quarter saw sharp increases in output in many fields compared with the corresponding period of last year; pig iron 121.1 per cent, steel 112.2 per cent, chemical fertilizer 141.1 per cent, cement 114 per cent, fabrics 104.5 per cent.

Along with the successes in production, several construction projects were successfully carried out. The first stage project of nitrate fertilizer production system was completed at the Aoji Chemical Plant, which will secure fertilizer by gasifying coal. The No. 2 dressing plant at the Kumduk Mine, the ammonia factory (ammonia will be produced by anthracite gasification), the No. 1 urea factory, and the undiluted sulfuric acid factory went into operation at the Heungnam Combined Fertilizer Plant. Then modern chicken farms came into being.

With the commissioning of the ammonia and No. 1 urea factories and the nitrate fertilizer production system, the country is able to produce from abundant domestic raw materials more chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, urea for industrial uses and animal feed, and various other chemicals. Thus the country will have more chemicals for the national economy and for the speedy advancement of the material and cultural life of the people.

All these projects were successfully carried out solely by our efforts—from designing to the last nail; and they are installed with equipment produced in the country. It also testifies to the achievements of our scientists and technicians.

Premier Kim Il Sung conceived producing ammonia from anthracite without using electricity so as to turn out more chemical fertilizers, an important factor in application of chemistry to agriculture, to meet the needs of the country.

Premier Kim Il Sung visited on many occasions the Heungnam Combined Fertilizer Plant and Aoji Chemical Factory to instruct how the construction should proceed at every stage.

Greatly inspired by the correct policy of the Party and instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung, the workers displayed extraordinary enthusiasm in building the factories.

For construction of the ammonia factory the builders drew up, in a brief space of time, tens of thousands of blueprints in time; the assembling workers successfully assembled the equipment of high precision, capable of resisting high atmospheric pressure. It took the builders a little over one year to finish the No. 1 urea factory.

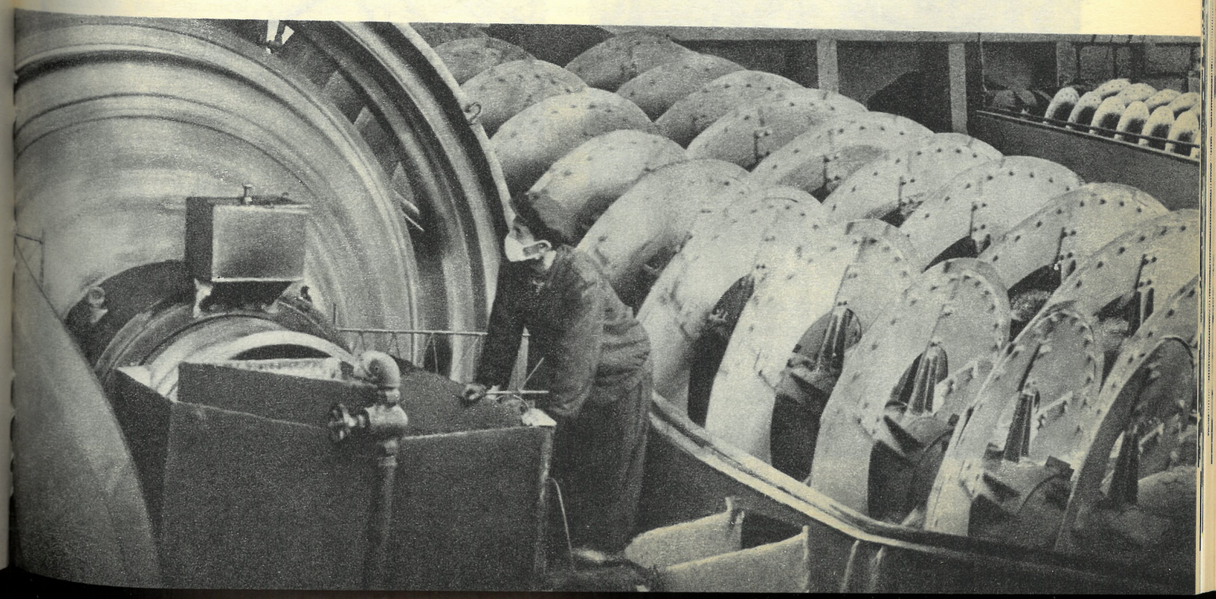
The first stage project of the nitrate fertilizer production system at the Aoji Chemical Factory has been completed in a short time. The constructors surmounting all hardships and difficulties installed many equipment, including a large-size gas generator, various reactors, and big compressors.

The No. 2 dressing plant at the Kumduk Mine was built only in a little over ten months.

The great upsurge to be noted in production and construction is another victory for the line of independency set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea for building an independent national economy under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance. It also vividly demonstrates the strong revolutionary will and creative energy of our working class and entire working people who are dashing forward at the Chullima speed with the firm determination to accelerate the country's economic and defence build-up.

Hatchery of the chicken farm in the Mankyungdai district, Pyongyang

The crushing shop of the dressing plant, Kumduk Mine



Independent National Economy and the Problem of Raw Materials

HAN HWAN KYOO

THE Korean people have built the solid foundation of an independent national economy on the heap of war debris in a short space of time after the ceasefire.

Generally, the question of building one's own sources of raw materials is a prerequisite if an independent national economy is to be built, as it will make the country's economy stand on its own feet, and build the plants near the areas abundant with raw materials. Then the labour productivity will increase.

Particularly so in Korea. First of all, the production of raw materials in our country remained backward and lopsided owing to the colonial predatory policy of Japanese imperialism that had ruled Korea in the past. Secondly, the limited arable land acted against developing a diversified agriculture and against securing raw materials needed for the growth of light industry; then some raw materials necessary for modern industries and technical progress were non-existent or extremely short of.

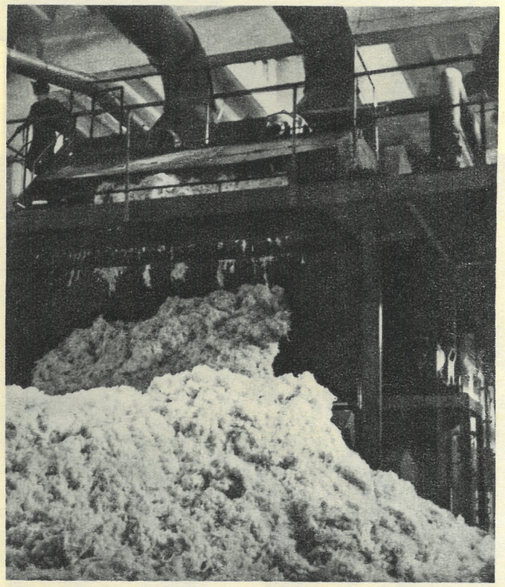
Such being the case, our country has pursued the line of expanding and developing raw material sources with the domestic natural resources, of actively exploiting and making a comprehensive use of resources, of securing raw materials which are short of, and of finding substitutes for the non-existent.

Accordingly, much effort was directed to actively exploiting the country's underground resources, giving precedence to mining industry, the gateway to industrial production, to secure more natural raw materials. Efforts were also made to produce processed and chemical raw materials from such materials available in quantities in the country as anthracite and limestone; then agriculture advanced rapidly to give more raw materials, and the mountains were utilized fully.

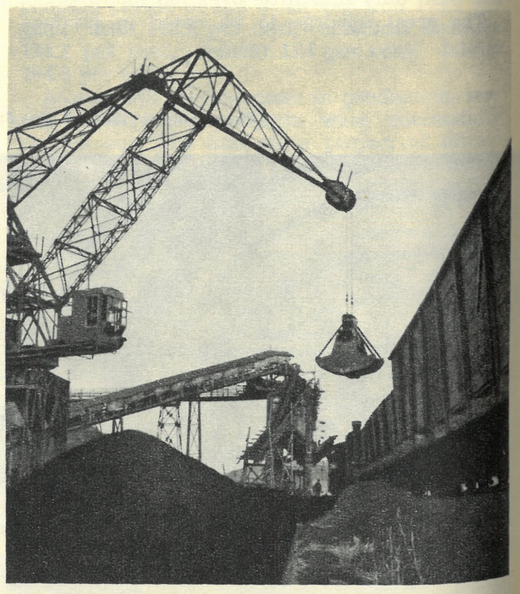
In creating sources of raw materials it is of weighty significance to secure natural raw materials.

In order to expand and develop the production of natural raw materials we have consistently held fast to the line of making mining industry precede processing industry. To this end, precedence was given to the prospecting work, and large-scale collieries and mines were developed simultaneously along with medium- and small-scale ones and their technical equipment improved. As a result, the production of coal, iron ore, and non-metal mineral raw materials grew to meet the ever-growing demands for raw materials and fuel and to promote the economic co-operation with foreign countries.

The Shineuijoo Chemical Fibre Mill processes reed into fibre



A coal yard at the Aoji Colliery



Particularly, it was very important in building the firm sources of raw materials to rapidly boost the ore production and exploit and make a full use of other raw materials, animals and plants.

The local industry cannot solve the question of raw materials without making a comprehensive use of the mountains under the condition in which over 70 per cent of our territory are mountainous where hundreds of kinds of useful animals and plants are to be found, and the area of arable land is limited.

Thus a nation-wide movement was waged for collecting and using raw materials distributed in all parts of the country. At the same time, efforts were made to protect them and cultivate them.

As a result, our local industry came to have its own firm raw material bases and rapidly increased production; then various raw materials were turned out to meet the needs of local areas.

However, this alone—the production of natural raw materials—was not enough to keep pace with the rapidly developing modern industries.

It was possible to build the firm raw material bases of our own thanks to the rapid growth of those branches producing processed raw materials, such as, metal, building-material, and chemical industries. To build a firm source of industrial raw materials it was necessary to develop the branches turning out natural raw materials and those branches producing processed raw materials so as to establish the system of raw material production.

In order to rapidly develop metal-working industry, the foundation of industry, we liquidated the colonial lopsidedness of the metal-working domain which in the past had leaned upon the pig iron production, and expanded the ranges and standards of products and boosted the production of steel and duplex processed goods.

At the same time, our metal-working industry was turned into an independent one capable of making progress with raw materials and fuel produced in the country. This made it possible for metal output to grow and its assortments to widen, thereby satisfying the demands for metal. The proportion of pig iron, steel, and steel products was changed from 100 : 30 : 22 in 1944 to 100 : 88 : 66 in 1965.

The Bongoong Chemical Plant is fed with limestone which Korea abounds in

If an independent national economy is to be built, a modern building-material industry is needed, for machinery, buildings and all other productive and non-productive facilities have to be rebuilt and expanded, and new ones have to be added.

To set up a building-supplies industry, new large-scale plants came into being and enough cement, bricks and prefab parts were turned out, and then building materials abundant in local areas were utilized. As a result, the extensive capital construction programme could be carried out successfully and with comparatively less fund.

Measures were also taken to rapidly develop the chemical industry in order to solve the question of raw materials.

Our chemical industry came to possess an organic chemical industry, whereas too much importance was attached to the development of inorganic chemical industry in the past. Large-scale chemical industrial factories and medium- and small-scale ones were built. Thus our chemical industry advanced speedily. Especially, artificial and synthetic fibre and plastic industries were newly created, with the result that the question of raw materials for light and machine-building industries was successfully solved and the extensive application of chemistry to all fields of the national economy including agriculture was greatly promoted. Today, the proportion of raw materials supplied by the chemical industry for light industrial goods has grown remarkably.

The country's natural resources are exploited and utilized in a comprehensive way and, on this basis, those branches producing processed raw materials are rapidly developed, which enabled our national economy to make a diversified and speedy development.

Today our country is continuously giving precedence to the mining industry, the first process of industrial production, and rapidly developing metal, building-material, and chemical industries so as to successfully accelerate the country's socialist construction.

A mechanized unit of the Korean People's Army moves on southward after the fleeing Yankee troops

THE RECORD OF VICTORY

In the first days of the Korean war, it became apparent that the hopes of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique to conquer North Korea at one stroke were shattered to pieces. The heroic Korean People's Army started the counter-attack.

After liberating Seoul, the Korean People's Army continued to advance southward without giving the enemy a breathing spell; main units of the puppet Syngman Rhee's army were routed, U.S. 24th Division was encircled and completely wiped out and its commander Dean was taken prisoner of war, and U.S. 25th and 2nd Division and 1st Cavalry Division were maimed very badly.

In only one and half a month, the Korean People's Army liberated over 90 per cent of the whole of South Korea and 92 per cent of its population, driving the enemy into a small pocket of 100 square kilometres.

The People's Armymen were accorded a warm welcome everywhere in the liberated areas of South Korea, where the people's committees were established and democratic reforms including the land reform were carried out. Now the people began to enjoy freedom and democratic rights.

Seeing the situation turning so unfavourable to them, the Yankee aggressors in their attempt to retrieve their fortunes threw a large force into the war, and the fight became all the more fierce. In the light of the newly created situation the Korean People's Army decided to make a temporary strategic retreat. However, it must be pointed out that it was extremely difficult for the People's Army to move a large force because, though it was only a short while, the enemy held the initiative. Yet, the Korean People's Army could retreat in a planned way, giving blows to the enemy without interruption.

Soon after, the People's Army regrouped and went over to a new southward advance, crushing the enemy everywhere. The U.S. 1st, 9th, and 10th Corps and the puppet 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Corps were crippled badly, and General Walker, U.S. 8th Army Commander, was killed.

The front line came to a stalemate, and the People's Army pursued a positive defensive war. But the enemy were desperate; against Height 1211 alone, a strategically important position in the eastern section of the front, every day they sent more than 30,000 shells and bombs and dropped innumerable drums of gasolin in addition to one wave of men after another, more than ten times.

However, the Korean People's Army was not to be dislodged; "Don't yield even an inch of our land to the enemy!" was their warcry. Their positive defence, counter-attack, and frequent night assaults stopped the enemy every time. In a little over one month from the end of September to the beginning of November 1951 the enemy suffered more than 15,000 casualties and lost a huge amount of combat materials and equipment in the battles for Height 1211 alone.

Our armymen made successful counter-attacks repeatedly.

In the first eight months of 1952, the combined units of the Korean People's Army made over 450 assaults to destroy the enemy's positions. Particularly, hundreds of aircraft-hunting teams which were organized at the front shot down with small arms as many as 1,219 enemy planes in 1952 alone.

In the meantime, the people in the rear braving the indiscriminate U.S. bombings fought valiantly under the slogan: "All for the victory in the war!" Everywhere in the country, in towns and villages, workers, miners, railwaymen, office employees, and peasants, fighting against tremendous odds, endeavoured to ensure the wartime production so as to turn out more weapons, ammunition, foodstuffs, and other supplies for the front.

Eisenhower before he took the office of the U.S. presidency inspected the Korean front and ordered a new general offensive in early 1953. However, the Korean People's Army and people having established a powerful defence system intensified military actions and made one furious tactical counter-attack after another to foil the enemy's "new offensive."

Starting in mid-May 1953, our army made powerful counter-attacks on three occasions. In the end, the U.S. imperialists, having suffered heavy losses in men and materials, were compelled to stop at the very spot where they had started the war. And on July 27, 1953, they knelt down before the Korean people and put their signature to the armistice agreement at Panmunjom.

The Korean war, though not so extensive as regards its front, proved a very harsh one.

In launching the war in Korea, the American imperialists dreamed to nip the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the bud and turn the whole of Korea into their colony and military base for war against the socialist countries. To this end, it must be mentioned, the U.S. imperialists had made meticulous preparations for many years.

The U.S. imperialists, having launched the war of aggression in Korea, threw into it, under the name of the United Nations, one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their air force, and the main body of their navy besides the puppet Syngman Rhee's army and forces of their 15 satellite countries. Altogether they had more than 2 million strong; they spent over 20 billion dollars; they used more than 73 million tons of war supplies. They pursued the war in the most barbarous way.

The Korean front saw a parade of notorious U.S. generals—MacArthur, Ridgway, Van Fleet, Clark, and others; and a number of offensives, "Christmas offensive," "summer offensive," "autumn offensive," and "Keumhwa offensive," were launched.

However, all these offensives fizzled out.

The U.S. imperialists employed even bacteriological and chemical weapons on a large scale. Reservoirs and hospitals, not to speak of peaceful towns and villages, were subjected to their diabolical bombings and bombardments.

Yet, nothing could bend the fighting will of the Korean people, who having experienced the bitter life under the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule for nearly half a century rose up to fight the enemy—they were determined not to become a ruined nation again, not to become colonial slaves again.

The entire Korean people, who had achieved the rock-firm unity led by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung under the system of people's democracy, fought in a body against the aggressors both at the front and in the rear. Particularly, the Korean People's Armymen, who have taken over the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the anti-Japanese guerillas, fully displayed their mass heroism and patriotism in the war. Every fighter was fully aware of the sacred duty to defend the motherland.

In the three-year Korean war, the United States had more than 1,090,000 men including over 390,000 U.S. soldiers killed, wounded, or captured. Then over 5,700 planes were shot down, more than 3,000 tanks were captured or destroyed, and over 160 war-vessels were sent to the bottom of the sea.

Thus the Korean war ended in victory for the Korean people who stood up in a righteous struggle to protect the freedom and independence of their country.

In the Korean war, U.S. imperialism sustained the most ignominious defeat, the first in its history of wars, and the myth of the "invincible" United States was exploded. So much so even the Americans themselves had to admit their defeat. Former U.S. Defence Secretary Marshall lamented: The myth was shattered; the United States is not so strong after all as others thought.

The Korean war clearly proved that when the people are united to a man and fight with arms in their hands for the freedom and independence of the country, they can defeat any imperialist aggressors, however strong the enemy may be.

This is how the Korean war ended for them

An Impregnable Defence Line

— A VISIT TO THE HILL OF HEROES —

LI YANG SUP

Height 351! This is one of the hills that sons and daughters of this land protected with their blood to the last during the Korean war fifteen years ago. The enemy dumped thousands and thousands of rounds of shells and bombs on the hill; it was a ball of fire when the war was at its height.

But the hill still stands like a giant. If you stand on the crest a fine view unfolds before you. Then the military demarcation line is at a stone's throw and the enemy's guns are pointing in this direction.

"We are ready for anything; no enemy can invade this hill. We will smash them at one stroke if they dare try." Thus spoke confidently Kim Chang Sun, an officer. All of the fighters were fully aware of what their hill means for revolution; and they knew how heroically the old fighters defended this outpost in the past from the enemy.

Their hearts were filled with enmity against the U.S. imperialists and were determined to deal a staggering punch at them if they should launch another war.

We halted for a while at a place where Kim In Taik, a Hero of the Republic, threw himself across an enemy's loophole.

We found an apple tree on a spot, where, they say, one could even now dig out two hundred pieces of splinters, and neither butterflies nor bees fly. Soon we learned about the tree. The tree had a moving story. The tree was a symbol of the devotion and fighting spirit of the soldiers who wanted to keep the memory of the heroes who died on the hill.

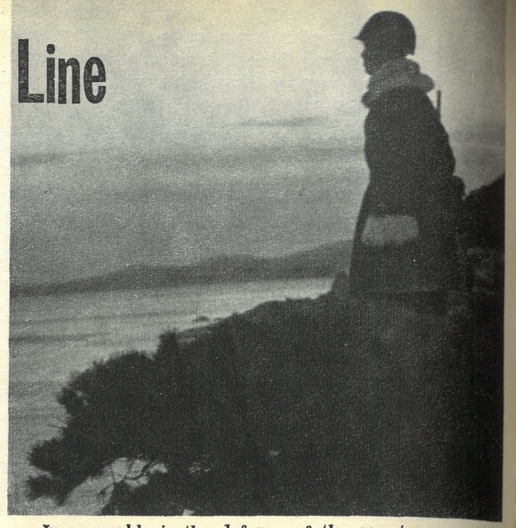
Pfc Oh Joon Ryul planted the apple tree. He said: "My uncle fell on this hill and his blood wet the soil here, and I could not bear the thought of our being on a naked hill, so I planted it. I am here to defend the country and to avenge my uncle."

There were many other stories about the hill.

Jang Keum Doo is another soldier. His father fought to his last breath on this hill. He blocked the muzzle of an enemy gun with his body to open a path for his unit. He was awarded the title of Hero of the Republic posthumously. This is what his son said: "Let me stand on the very spot where my father gave his life! I will fight to the last to revenge my father and to bring about the country's unification as my father had done."

All the soldiers were of a mind, not to dishonour the blood of their revolutionary forerunners but dedicate their all to the revolution.

We were told that now there were 351 apple trees



Impregnable is the defence of the country

altogether on the hill; one tree at every spot where heroes fought. Under the apple trees soldiers often read together the "Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerillas" renewing their determination.

Last summer they digged out eight shovels that some soldiers had used in the war. "We must take vengeance for their death." So saying the soldiers rubbed off the rust from the shovels and fitted new handles. Then the commander, as was requested by the men, gave the shovels to eight model soldiers, who built a monument to Kim In Taik, a Republic Hero, then turned the bald hill into a green one.

"Defend our outpost and keep our country!" Thus said a red streamer fluttering in the wind at a spot where we had a rest. We directed our eyes towards the south. We could catch a sight of the enemy's line; sentries stood here and there, behind them stretching fields and villages where people must have farmed and lived once.

"Who knows how much our hearts are breaking as we watch the place like this for so many years? Yes, we must save our brothers and sisters who are suffering under Yankees' rule. As we stand here, it seems, we can hear their cries for help!" This was what Pfc Li Rak Yung said.

Every soldier guarding the outpost is exhibiting his high consciousness and lofty spirit, and he can be a match for one hundred enemy. They are doing their level best to equip themselves with the high revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas as well as with advanced military science. They are ready to meet all eventualities that the enemy may force on them.

Everyone was saying: "We will be loyal to the motherland and revolution. We are strong enough to crush the American imperialists and achieve the country's unification."

Indeed, the country guarded by the soldiers like these men is impregnable. Invincible is the Korean People's Army.

Moosan Iron Mine

MOON IN SOO

A few days ago, we were at the Moosan Mine in the northern district of the country.

On the way our train passed many freight trains coming down from Moosan loaded with iron ore.

As we approached the mine the air was filled with loud hummings of giant machines—crushing machines, drilling machines, etc. Heavy trucks and excavators were busy, too.

First, we knocked at the door of the trade union committee of the mine, where we were told by its chairman that since the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea last autumn the miners had been scoring great achievements. He said all the workers and technicians upholding the decisions of the Party Conference are exhibiting a fresh revolutionary zeal to make a new upsurge in socialist construction and boost the ore output.

At the beginning of the year, they were awarded a joint congratulatory message and banner of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet for having successfully fulfilled the production quotas for last year. Greatly inspired by this, the entire mine is working to register yet greater successes in its work; emulation drives for increased production are on between the shops, between the workteams, between the machines, and between the individual miners. While we were talking we heard blastings in succession, which sounded like indicating the high zeal of the miners.

"We do big blastings every month. Each blast breaks hundreds of thousands of tons of ore at one time. Last year one blasting gave us as much as 1,350,000 tons of ore." So saying, the trade union chairman took us to the mine face.

Heavy drilling machines were busy and large-size excavators were loading 45-ton class trucks.

A workteam leader told us that his team overfulfilled its plan for last month by 50 per cent. He added: "Capping is the first process here. If it is not done on time, the whole mine would be hampered in its work, and in the long run the country's production. That's why we are doing everything to do the capping months earlier than before."

They made scores of suggestions to improve their work.

Such great labour successes were made in the mining and mechanization shops, too.

We dropped in at the mining shop where the technicians and workers were having a little class together. They want to make new progress in their work.

We were told that whenever there was a new work method or a new worthwhile suggestion, they would sit together and study it.

That day, too, they were studying a new mining method. The instructor—he was chief engineer—said that when the mine adopts the new mining method production would be increased by over 30 per cent.

In this way, the miners of Moosan are teaching and learning from each other. They are all for the innovation.

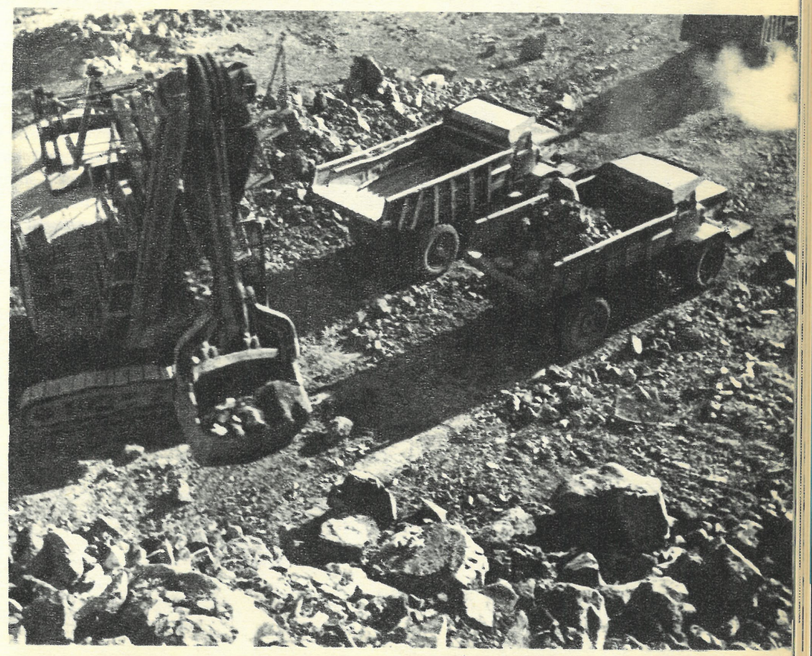
While going to the dressing shop, our guide said: "That the whole mine is for innovation means so much in the emulation drive we are waging, for it is our motto that all the workers should become innovators and make continued advance."

At the dressing shop, too, one could feel everyone was for bigger production.

Compared with last year, they lowered the rate of waste by 3 per cent and increased the extraction rate by 2 per cent.

In short, innovations are taking place everywhere in this mine. And the miners are filled with the firm determination to fulfil the production plan for this year by the end of November and thus successfully carry out the tasks set forth at the Party Conference.

Open-cast workings after a blasting



On the Heap of Ruins

The statue of Chullima on the Mansoo-dai Hill, Pyongyang, symbolizing the spirit of the Korean people

THE three-year Patriotic War of Liberation (June 1950-July 1953) was a stern trial for the Korean people, yet they overcame all seemingly unsurmountable odds and defended the independence and honour of the country to the last.

However, the war had devastated the land utterly. Towns and villages were levelled to the ground; almost all factories and enterprises were destroyed; a vast area of farmland and many agricultural facilities were damaged. The U.S. aggressors reduced to ashes 28,000,000 square metres of dwelling houses, over 5,000 schools, more than 1,000 hospitals and clinics, and numbers of cultural and public establishments.

They were sure that North Korea would never be able to rise up again.

With the end of hostilities the country's rehabilitation and reconstruction started, but not even a ton of steel or cement or fertilizer was to be had. On top of it, the country was faced with an acute shortage of foodstuffs and clothing.

Yet the Korean people did not lose their heart. They firmly united around the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung rose up to a man in the struggle for the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction. On August 5-9, 1953, only one week after the cease-fire, the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Pyongyang, where Premier Kim Il Sung made the historic report, "All for the Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy." In his report he set forth the basic line of economic construction, which called for priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture; he also elucidated how the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction should proceed.

The basic line of economic construction and the subsequent tasks were correct ones as they reflected the lawful demands and possibilities of the country when it started the postwar economic build-up.

The Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, even when the war raged in full fury, energetically drew up the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction plans while pursuing the war. Responding to the call of the Party, the entire working people started to rebuild the country in the same spirit as they had fought for victory in the war.

The great rehabilitation and reconstruction moved on at full steam. Devotion and endeavours of our working people were well rewarded; in three to four years the severe war-wounds were healed, and the industrial and agricultural production surpassed the prewar level.

The postwar three-year plan (1954-1956) was completed successfuly, then came the five-year plan in 1957.

However, it must be pointed out that when the nation started the five-year plan it felt a pinch of shortage, materials and funds. On top of it, provocations of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee against North Korea became all the more worse.

It was under such difficult circumstances that the Party called the entire working people to the "maximum economy and increased production."

Figures of nominal capacities were thrown overboard, and innovations took place in all fields of the national economy. Now the Chullima movement was on. In all factories and mills including the Kangsun Steel Works and Kimchaik Iron Works, and in the countryside latent potentials and reserves were explored and remarkable labour exploits were attained.

The rolling shop of the Kangsun Steel Works doubled the steel slab output to 120,000 tons; up to then the figure of 60,000 tons had been accepted as the maximum. Some time later, the members of the Jin Eung Won workteam at the steel shop of the same steel mill started the Chullima workteam movement and appealed to the whole country to take part in it.

Numbers of up-to-date factories appeared and production facilities were expanded in a matter of less than two years after the five-year plan started.

By April 1958 the workers of the Hwanghai Iron and Steel Works restored the blast furnace and coke oven, which were utterly destroyed in the war. It took them a little over one year.

A big headway was made in the machine-building industry, too. The country began to produce trucks, tractors, and excavators.

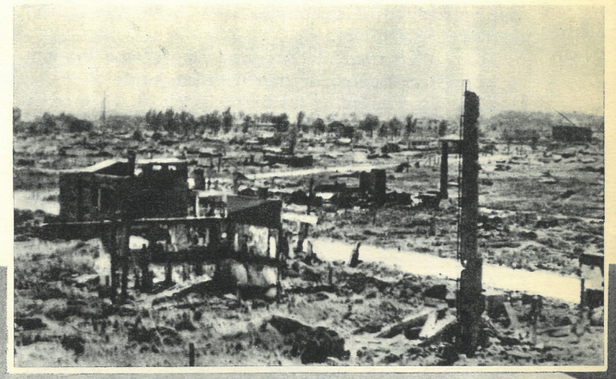
The "let-machine-tool-make-machine-tool" movement was launched throughout the country. In 1959 alone more than 13,000 machine-tools were produced over and above the state plan to improve the equipment of machine factories and repair and maintenance shops.

For the current Seven-Year Plan the machine-building industry is turning out various kinds of machines including generating, chemical and metallurgical equipment.

An epoch-making change also took place in the field of consumer goods. With the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea as an occasion, there came into being a great number of local factories. Now our country came to have its own light industry which is meeting the people's demands for daily items. Our light industry is a two-barrelled one, the large-scale central industry and medium and small-scale local industry.

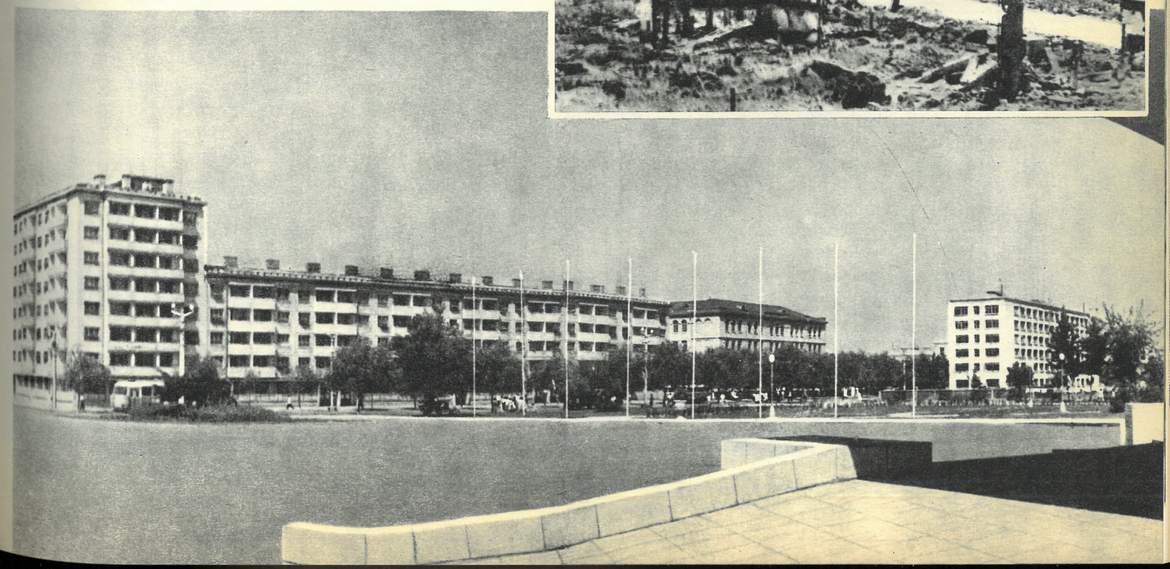
During the past fourteen years from the time when the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction started, the nation witnessed a remarkable growth of industry; then the solid foundation of an independent national industry has been laid. In 1965 industrial output grew 12 times as against 1949.

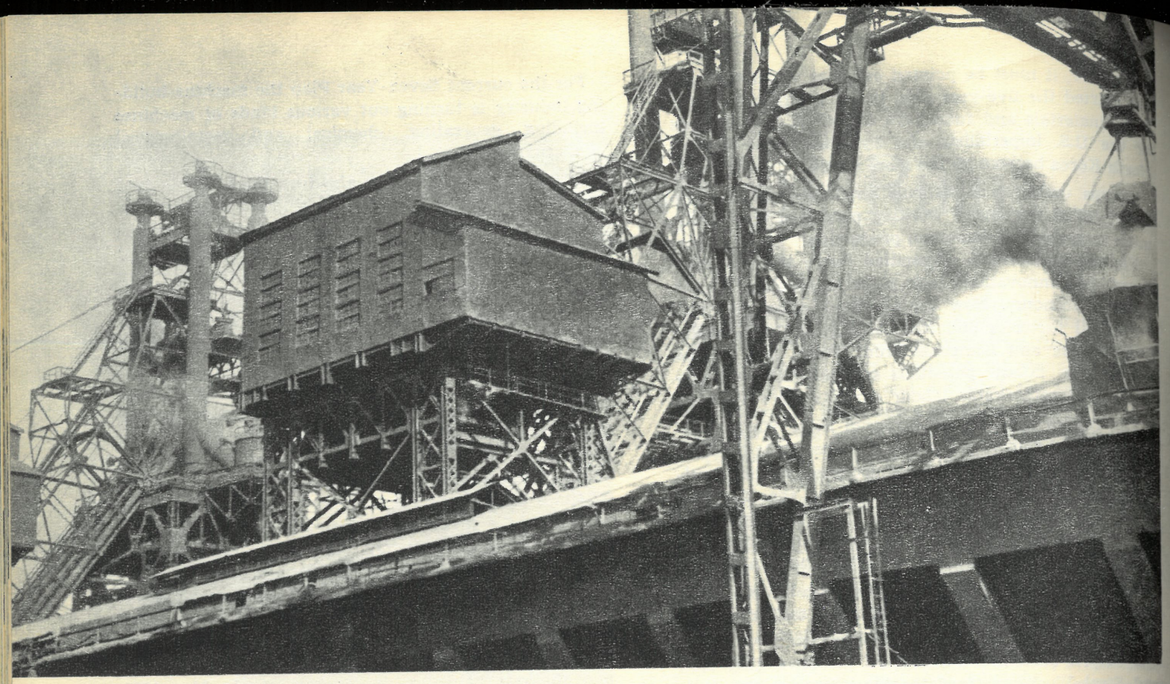
The rapidly developing industry helped the material and technical foundations of the rural economy strengthen and agricultural production rise. Agricultural co-operation was completed in the postwar days. New irrigation projects were built to prevent drought and flood. The Government spent an enormous amount of materials and funds; and factory and office workers and students helped with construction. In May 1956 the giant Pyungnam Irrigation Project was completed to put tens of thousands of *jungbo* of land under irrigation. The whole project took no more than two years. Following this came the Kiyang, Uhjidon, and



This is what the indiscriminate U.S. bombings did to the main streets of Pyongyang

A corner of new Pyongyang





A view of the Kimchaik Iron Works reconstructed after the war

Chungdan irrigation projects. At present the Amrokgang Irrigation Project is under construction.

Rivers are diked; and irrigation channels crisscross fields. Indeed, the elements have been tamed.

In the meantime mechanization, electrification, and the application of chemicals have been the watchwords of agriculture.

Today the powerful heavy industry of our country is supplying the countryside with all kinds of farming machines including tractors and trucks. Then more fertilizers and agricultural chemicals are applied every year.

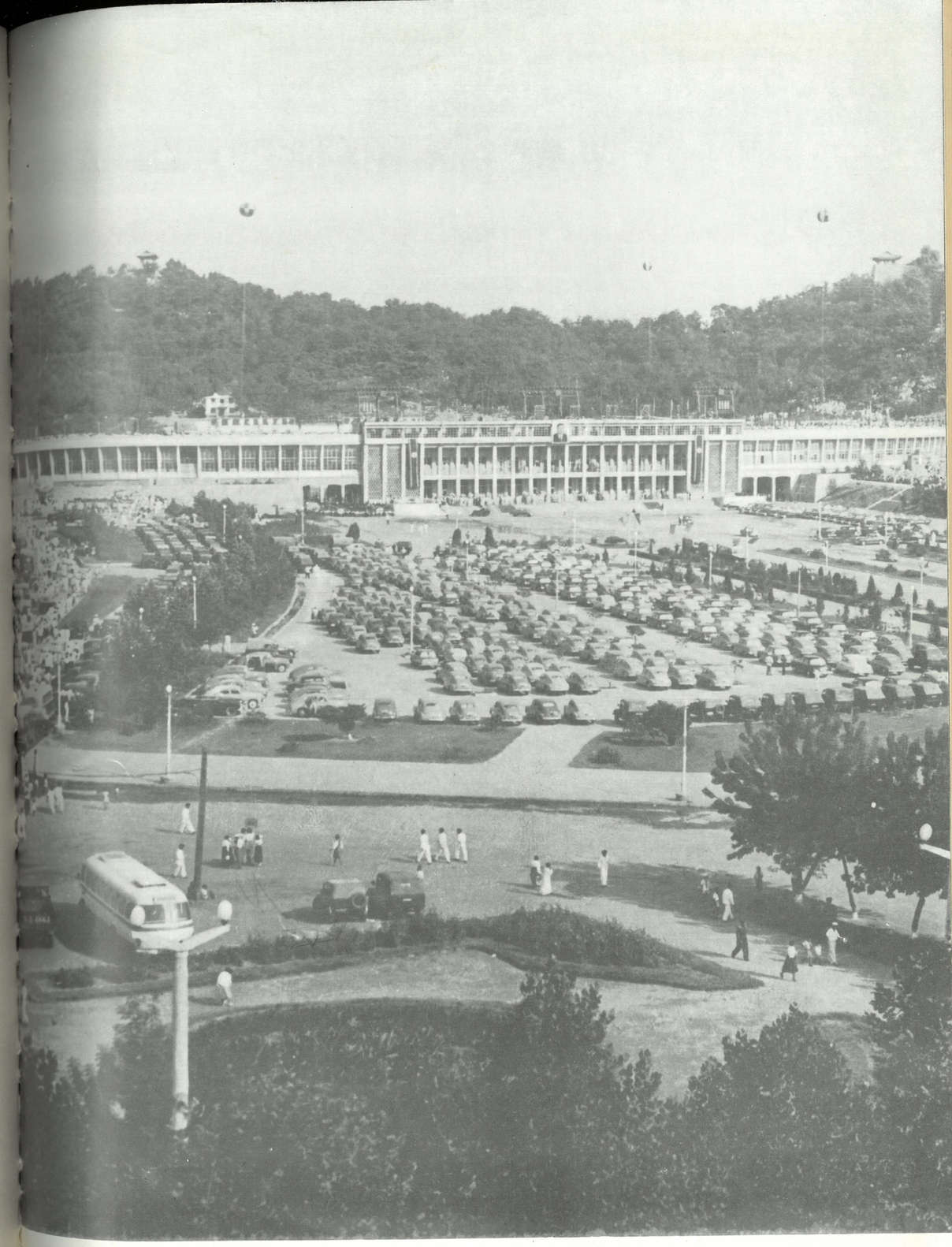
With the correct agricultural policy of the Party and Government and with the acceleration of irrigation, mechanization, electrification and the application of chemicals, the grain output doubled compared with the pre-liberation years.

Along with this, construction went ahead at a brisk speed in the cities, workers' districts and in the rural villages. Building-material factories appeared everywhere in the country; construction was further industrialized. In 1962 alone, 200,000 dwelling houses were built in the urban and rural areas. Between 1961 and 1965, altogether houses of 16,030,000 square metres went up.

The rapid growth of the economy remarkably improved the material and cultural life of the people. The national income in 1965 increased 1.6 times over that in 1960. As a result, the accumulation of funds for industrial expansion and the real incomes of the working people grew rapidly, while efforts are directed to strengthening defences in connection with the situation created in recent years.

Besides, the country has taken a series of measures to improve the life of the peasants—abolishing the agricultural tax-in-kind and financing capital construction and housing projects for the peasants. All this helped the real incomes of the peasants rise rapidly.

Today the Korean people are endeavouring to bring about the country's unification without outside interference and to accelerate socialist construction in the northern part of the country.



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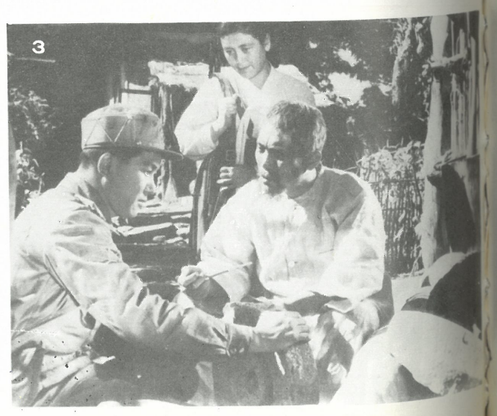
The Moranbong Stadium on a Sunday

Oil painting "Grandpa on the Rakdong River"
by Li Chang Ih

This work won the first place at the 9th national art exhibition in 1966. The 25-year-old painter projected soldiers crossing the Rakdong River at the time of the Patriotic War of Liberation. When our People's Army kept its southward march liberating South Korea, they were helped in every way by the South Korean people. When our fighters had to cross the river the South Korean people, at the risk of their lives, ferried them across the river. In the painting the angry eyes of the old man demand revenge upon the enemy



A NEW FEATURE FILM

"The Sergeant-major"

RECENTLY the February 8th Studio produced a new feature film titled "The Sergeant-major."

The film opens with the scenes where Myung Pal, the company storekeeper, is on his way back to the company from the warehouse in the rear.

His cart is rolling on the muddy road. He meets a soldier who says he is headed for Myung Pal's company. Myung Pal is very glad to see a new man and feels close comradeship right away though they have just met.

He even brags about his company to the new man, who, however, seems wrapped in thoughts and just listens. The new man is Choi Ho Suk, the hero of the film; he has just been appointed sergeant-major of the company.

Soon after he came to the company, the sergeant-major notices that there are some who may be very brave in fighting but think nothing of violating some regulations, particularly those they think trifle.

The sergeant-major tries to correct this with revolutionary comradeship and an iron discipline. The soldiers frown, however; they are saying the sergeant-major knows little about war, he is too hard-boiled, the front line is different from the rear, etc.

Ho Suk, the sergeant-major, is adamant. He holds that soldiers should learn to abide by discipline strictly of their own will and become really fine military men. Accordingly, he demands the fighters to observe all rules and regulations to the letter while he himself looks after everyone. He is an elder brother to all. He often visits the sick ward and the kitchen; he wants to know who are ill and why, and how the food is for the men. He often talks with them to find out if there were anything bothering them.

One day all supplies to his company are stopped because of a storm which has made the river jump its banks. The local people offer to get the corns in the field, not quite ready for harvest, but the sergeant-major says emphatically "No!" He throws himself into the raging stream to lay a cableway across the river for transport of supplies.

His being soft within, tough without cannot help winning the hearts of the men, who grow into valorous fighters.

The sergeant-major is distributing ammunition among the fighters. To a soldier he gives only five bullets because the man fell only five enemy men though he fired more shots.

The sergeant-major is doing this because he wants to impress the soldiers that every bullet means one enemy killed; otherwise it is a waste. The soldier, however, complains to the deputy platoon leader about the sergeant-major saying that he goes only by the book.

The deputy leader says a soldier should not be troubled with the question of ammunition and orders Yoo Keun Ho to give what he has to the soldier. Up to now Yoo Keun Ho has not been allowed to partake in any battle because he is the eldest among the men and has little experience. When there was an engagement with the enemy the deputy leader always made Yoo Keun Ho a K.P. Learning of this, the sergeant-major tells the deputy platoon leader that Yoo Keun Ho cannot become a full-fledged fighter in that way. He should be given back the ammunition. Now the sergeant-major himself is to help the old soldier.

A new battle order comes to the platoon. The sergeant-major proposes Yoo Keun Ho be in the column of the fighters. And Yoo Keun Ho does well. He not only kills many enemy but also captures several Yankee soldiers.

Seasoned by a steel-like military discipline, all the soldiers grow up into brave fighters.

The second half of the film shows the sergeant-major's character and personality. A fierce battle is taking place on a height, but our men run out of ammunition. At this critical moment the sergeant-major is climbing up the hill with the ammunition cases on his back. On the way he finds two enemy tanks draw nearer levelling guns at the position of our men. Losing no time he asks other men to carry the cases and moves towards the enemy tanks. He destroys them. When the tanks are crushed, our soldiers start a counter-attack, dashing down the ridge. They notice the sergeant-major lying on the ground utterly exhausted. They help him rise up. In the course of it, they find many decorations and medals glittering on the inside of his jacket, and the soldiers come to know their sergeant-major is, after all, a veteran soldier decorated many times.

The severe war continues.

It is a morning, and there is a roll-call. Medals are glittering on every soldier's breast.

The sergeant-major greets the men: "Good morning and good luck to you, comrades!" Then comes the return salute of the soldiers: "Good health to you, our sergeant-major!"

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1. **The sergeant-major is about to blow up an enemy tank**
2. **A lull in the battle on the height**
3. **The sergeant-major is learning how to make a hand mill from an old man in the village**

Vietnam War and Japan

Today the Sato government of Japan is all the more with zest participating in the dirty war of U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

It does not hesitate to call American aggression in Vietnam "a rightful act for peace," when the whole world is resolutely denouncing U.S. bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong. Every time Washington puts up the fraudulent "peace talks," the Sato government is the first to applaud.

Japanese co-operation with the U.S. in the Vietnam war is more open in the military field: today Japan is a base for U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people. There are more than two hundred American bases in Japan; then Okinawa and Ogasawara islands are under direct U.S. control, where some 70,000 American soldiers are stationed ready for nuclear, regional, and special wars.

Yokosuka is the base of the U.S. 7th Fleet. It goes without saying that these bases in Japan play an important role in escalating the Vietnam war.

It is well known that Washington, within six months after its start of bombing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, dispatched almost all the 3rd Marine Division, the 1st Special Troops and the 173rd Air-borne Brigade, all stationed in Okinawa, to South Vietnam. It has transferred F-4C and F-105 fighter-bombers from Okinawa to South Vietnam and to Thailand for air attacks against North Vietnam. B-52 bombers based in Guam get fueled in the air by KC-135 from the Okinawa base; B-52s also directly fly to North Vietnam.

At the "guerrilla war training center" in the mountainous area of north Okinawa are farm villages projected like those in South Vietnam, where the American soldiers are given a special training.

Speaking of the usefulness of Okinawa in the Vietnam war, a writer for the "Foreign Affairs" stated that had it not been for Okinawa the U.S. could not carry on the war on such a scale as it does today.

American bases in Japan are more "alive" as the Vietnam war escalates. According to reports from Japan, the Itatsuke base is operating on a 24-hour basis, gunpowder and fuel shipped from the Yokosuka Port will hurt and scar the Vietnamese people and their beautiful land. There is a field hospital near Tokyo which is crowded with the wounded and those infected with contagious diseases in Vietnam.

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles are working to strengthen military ties with America and take a more active part in the war. They have already sent many military personnel including "experts" of the Defence Agency to Vietnam. In 1966 the Japanese government sent to South Vietnam a military mission consisting of Defence Agency officials and high officers of the self-defence corps. The world still remembers how indignant the Japanese public was then!

Such a dispatch of a military mission should not be minimized, however. Its meaning is more than what appears on the surface. At present the Sato government is working to amend the constitution which prohibits "overseas dispatch" of Japanese troops so that it can send the Japanese armed forces for overseas expansion.

An important aspect of Japan's co-operation with Washington in the war of U.S. aggression in Vietnam is the question of military hardware and other supplies.

Washington has placed large orders with Japanese firms for weapons, ammunition, and others. As a matter of fact, the Japanese monopolies are so gleeful over the Vietnam war; they are saying that the Vietnam war is the "second divine wind" for them. (The "first one" blew at the time of the Korean war.)

Today, many factories in Japan are producing guns, ammunition, tanks, landing boats, military vehicles, radars, and other arms for the U.S. war in Vietnam. They also make jungle boots, army uniforms, barbed-wire, and others for the U.S. army.

Ten big Japanese firms including Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Air-plane Manufacturing Co., and Toyota Automobile Co. are meeting the war needs of the U.S. aggressors.

In May last year Washington ordered six giant tankers totalling 300,000 tons D/W with a Japanese shipyard and T-33 type airplanes with the Kawasaki. It is reported that the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries will get U.S. orders for F-102 jet bombers.

Besides these, Japan is sending lumber, steels, asphalt, and other building supplies for military constructions in South Vietnam—barracks, bridges, ports, and air-fields. Japan is shipping even foodstuffs for the American soldiers in South Vietnam.

Of the scope and scale of Japanese supplies for the U.S. war-makers in South Vietnam, a Japanese businessman, after a trip to Saigon, remarked: "I had no idea. Japan is sending so much and so many things for the U.S. army in South Vietnam. I saw rockets, field-guns, rifles, explosives, jeeps, trucks, and a lot more—all made in Japan. I dare say that no troops would be able to take action even for an hour in the Vietnam war if there were no Japanese goods."

Japanese arms-merchants rake in a huge profit not only from the sale of war supplies but also from the repairing business. Many factories have contracts with America for repairing airplanes, boats and other war equipment damaged in Vietnam.

The Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, for instance, last year earned 3,300,000 dollars, a 36 per cent increase over the previous year from repairing U.S. navy planes.

That is not all. Japanese monopolies will do anything if it is for dollars. They provide "entertainment" for the Yankee soldier boys, print leaflets, and sell coffins for the Americans. They even make poison-gas and harmful chemicals prohibited by war conventions. They have set up bacteriological-chemical institutes and send experts to South Vietnam to help the Americans with the criminal massacres.

The amount of special orders of the Pentagon with Japanese firms is growing year after year—in 1965 it grew 12.4 per cent over 1964 and last May 35 per cent over May 1965.

Besides these direct orders, Japanese firms make big profits through "indirect orders," which come from South Korea, Taiwan, the Phillipines, and Thailand. Washington places a certain amount of "special orders" with firms in its other satellites that have troops in Vietnam, but these countries have no facilities to fill the orders by themselves. So they have to get parts and supplies from Japan.

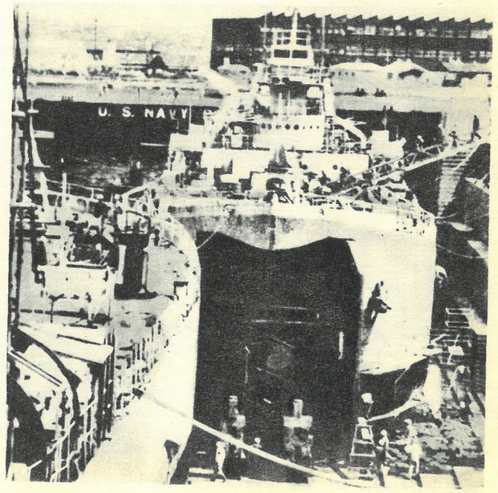
Thus the war of U.S. aggression in Vietnam lines the pockets of the Japanese monopolists. According to a survey made by Japanese banks and business circles, Japan will earn this year from the Vietnam war 1.5-1.7 billion dollars.

The Japanese militarists are now saying that U.S. orders with Japanese firms for the Vietnam war constitute the issue of life and death for them and that the prospect for the Japanese economy would be gloomy if there were no Vietnam war.

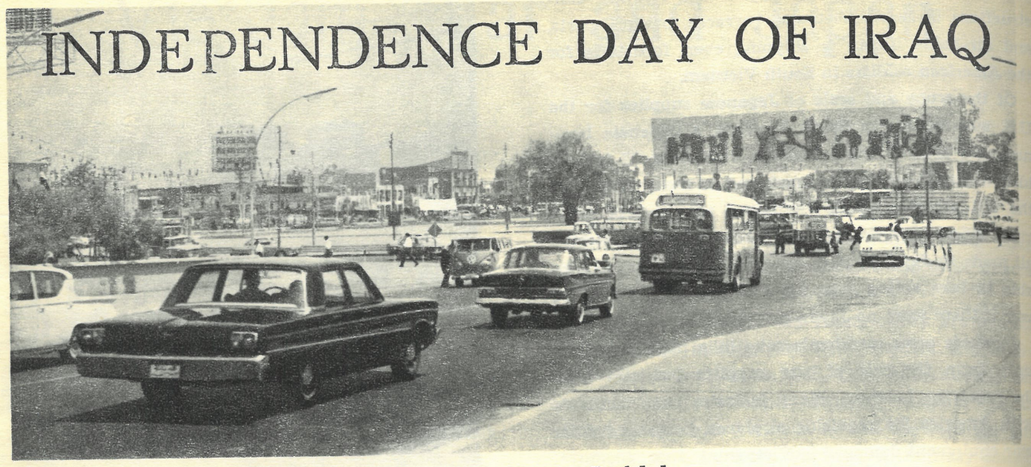
All this shows that Japan is the base for the American forces in South Vietnam for attack, supplies, and repair. Thus the Japanese militarists are posing as the enemies of the Vietnamese and honest-minded people of the world.

At Washington's order Japan is sending war supplies to the Vietnam war

U.S. men-of-war damaged in Vietnam are repaired at Sasebo, Japan



INDEPENDENCE DAY OF IRAQ



A busy thoroughfare of Baghdad

KIM YUNG KIL

JULY 14 is the 9th anniversary of the founding of the Iraqi Republic.

I visited Iraq with Vice-President Kang Ryang Ook of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. a year ago July.

As I greet the National Day of the Iraqi people I recall the impressive days I spent there.

Our delegation was welcomed warmly and accorded cordial hospitality by the government leaders and the people of Iraq.

Still vivid in my memory is the warm welcome the Baghdad citizens gave us.

Friendly relations between the two countries were strengthened during our delegation's visit to Iraq. A new agreement was concluded on establishing consulates-general in both countries, another important move for strengthening friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

Though our stay was short, we visited several factories, enterprises and historical ruins in Baghdad and on its outskirts and saw for ourselves the time-honoured history and cultural traditions of the people of Iraq and their successes in building a new society.

Many sites of the old Babylonia, a cradle of human civilization, and the exquisite sculptures and imposing edifices of the Abbasid Palace testified well to the talent of the industrious people of Iraq. And today the Iraqi people freed from the imperialist yoke are making achievements and new progress in their struggle for genuine independence, exhibiting their tremendous creative power.

Economy and culture are advancing.

The imperialist monopolies who came to Iraq to plunder its rich oil resources are suffering one setback after another at the hands of the Iraqi people who are determined to become masters of their country.

The bold measures recently taken by the Iraqi government for ending the possession of the country's oil resources by the Western imperialist powers were of great significance in developing the Iraqi industry.

The Korean people fully support the decisive steps of the Iraqi government, which, under the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist banner, is pursuing a non-alignment and peace-loving policy and extending its support to the struggle of the Asian and African peoples for freedom and national independence.

The Iraqi people are on the side of the Palestinian people who, having become a ruined people and been condemned to sufferings by the imperialists and Israeli expansionists, are fighting for liberation, and they are also striving for peace in the Near and Middle East.

The peoples of Korea and Iraq are actively helping and co-operating with each other in the struggle for national independence and in all fields, political, economic, and cultural. Their co-operation is becoming all the more close.

The Iraqi government and the people are supporting the Korean people who are struggling to make all the foreign troops go from South Korea and realize the country's unification by the Koreans without outside interference.

Everywhere we went we could sense their support and solidarity with the cause of the Korean people.

We know that the delegate of the Iraqi Republic reaffirmed his full support for the struggle of the Korean people at the 21st General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Korean people value very dearly the support of the Iraqi people.

Though a long distance divides Korea and Iraq, the peoples of the two countries are firmly united by the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

It is my firm belief that friendship between Korea and Iraq will grow more.

On the occasion of their National Day, I send my best wishes to the Iraqi people who are endeavouring for the country's prosperity and advancement.

The Tanzanian People Marching Forward

THE people of Tanzania are striving for independent development of their country.

After the Arusha Declaration adopted by the Executive Committee of the Tanganyika African National Union, the Tanzanian government has taken steps to nationalize all foreign-owned banks; twenty-four big companies have been taken over by the state, including eight major export-import companies. The government also took over the control packets of shares of seven other large companies in addition to insurance firms and foreign-owned plantations. And in Zanzibar land was distributed among the farmers without compensation.

Moreover, the Tanzanian government made it known that nationalization of factories and land will go on.

Addressing a mass rally to welcome the proclamation of the Arusha Declaration, President Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania pointed out that these steps of the government conformed to its anti-imperialist and independent stand. President Nyerere went on to say that the Arusha Declaration called for a state of workers and farmers, where there is no room for capitalists and feudal lords and for the exploitation of man by man, that the basic means of production must be put under worker-farmer control, and that self-reliance and constructive and creative labour of the entire population would be one of the main factors for the realization of this programme.

All these moves of the Tanzanian government are of great significance in its endeavours to eradicate the aftermath of the protracted colonial rule of the imperialists and to establish the foundation for the independent development of the country. At the same time, they gave another shock to the imperialists who are working desperately to chain the country to their colonial rule again.

No wonder the entire Tanzanian people give the most enthusiastic approval to the Arusha Declaration and the measures their government took.

The world still remembers. Since Tanganyika and Zanzibar won independence and, especially, since the two countries joined to proclaim the United Republic of Tanzania, the imperialists have done everything in their attempt to undermine the independent stand of the people. Yet, nothing could stop the forward march of the government and the people of Tanzania that were struggling to build up an independent national economy and defences, repulsing every subversive move of the imperialists.

Inspired by the recent steps of the government, the people of Tanzania are working devotedly to liquidate all the evil consequences of colonial rule and consolidate their national independence and to build up an independent national economy.

They have expressed their firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people who are waging the righteous national-salvation struggle against U.S. aggression; they are also helping the African peoples fight for freedom and national independence.

The support of the Tanzanian people is also with the struggle of the Korean people who are fighting for the country's unification without outside interference.

All these independent and anti-imperialist steps of the Tanzanian government have been a great inspiration to the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are struggling for freedom, national independence, and social progress, and against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people will, as in the past, support actively the Tanzanian people who have chosen the path of independency and self-reliance frustrating imperialists' aggression; they will do all they can to cement further friendly ties with them.

The monument on the Independence Square, Dar es Salaam

UNIFICATION WITHOUT OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE

THE Korean people, a homogeneous nation with a long history, have been divided in the North and South for the last twenty-two years, bringing untold pains and heartaches on the Korean people. Today, consequently, the question of unification is the most urgent one for the nation.

The U.S. imperialists who had been dreaming world conquest occupied South Korea taking the place of the Japanese militarists after the end of World War II. Since the first days of their landing in South Korea they have all along pursued the insidious aim of turning it into a colony and war base, doing everything to hamper Korea's unification.

Therefore, the unification of Korea, is, in all respects, a matter of the Korean people themselves, a matter that should be solved on the principle of self-determination of the Korean nation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently maintained that all the foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea and that the unification issue should be solved by the Koreans tolerating no outside interference. And, to this end, it has spared no efforts.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. adhering to the position that the unification issue, an internal question of the Korean nation, should be solved by the Korean people without outside interference, has repeatedly proposed the basic measures for the country's unification; there should be held free North-South general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. However, these reasonable democratic plans were rejected by the South Korean authorities; and to cope with the situation the D.P.R.K. Government put forth time and again transitional measures for the country's unification—either a North-South Confederation or, if this is not acceptable, North-South economic and cultural interchange, travel and postal service.

All these sincere proposals reflect the burning desire of the Korean people who want to see their country reunited. The entire Korean people support these patriotic moves of the D.P.R.K. Government, and world public opinion reacted in favour of them.

Yet, all these proposals remain unrealized because of obstacles thrown by the American aggressors that occupy South Korea and by the South Korean authorities.

Washington is quite blunt in its opposition to Korea's unification—it is saying that it is against a unified, independent, democratic Korea. And it is not without reason.

The U.S. has had an eye on Korea for a long time. After they occupied South Korea, they presented what they called Korean question to the United Nations in their attempt to smother the entire Korean people's wish for unification and to justify their occupation of South Korea.

The "Korean question" is an internal question of Korea from beginning to end; therefore, to take the "Korean question" to the U.N. itself is illegal and it also runs counter to the U.N. Charter, which prohibits interference in internal affairs of other nations. Moreover, the debates on the "Korean issue" in the U.N. General Assemblies for the past twenty years clearly show that the U.N. has only worsened the situation.

Washington wants to keep the "Korean question" on the U.N. agenda, because it hopes to realize its wild ambition of extending its military colonial rule established in South Korea to North Korea under the signboard of the United Nations, if not, it must keep Korea divided.

Thus hampering Korea's unification, the U.S. aggressors instigate the puppet clique of South Korea to take a stand against Korea's unification by the Koreans.

Like all their predecessors the Pak Jung Hi clique, the faithful henchmen of U.S. imperialism, repeat their masters' voice in Washington, "unification through U.N.-supervised elections is the only practical way." It is entirely within one's own competence whether a country or a nation should hold an election. It is a question of exercising the people's political rights. There is no reason, none whatsoever, to invite outside forces to supervise such elections. What the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique pursue in "U.N.-supervised elections," in the final analysis, is to prevent Korea from being unified and to mislead the world.

Indeed, no more do they mince words: of late, Pak Jung Hi openly said that the unification of the country is "a matter which would be dealt with for generations as if fighting a 100-year war."

The U.S. imperialists that occupy South Korea and their stooges do not want to see Korea unified, for the policy of aggression and divide-and-rule is their stock in trade.

That Korea's unification should be attained by the Koreans themselves following the withdrawal of all foreign troops is not simply because it is an internal question of the Korean nation. It is self-evident that so long as foreign troops occupy half of the country a fair solution of the unification issue cannot be expected, nor can national sovereignty and the freedom of expression of the popular masses be ensured.

The Washington-controlled South Korean puppet authorities are opposed to all the reasonable proposals on unification made by the Government of the D.P.R.K. —proposals based on the principle of non-interference, democratic way, and peaceful means. Having established a military fascist dictatorship in South Korea, they are running amuck to suppress the people in an attempt to crush all possibilities, however small they may be, of unification. As a matter of fact, "unification without outside interference," even its slightest expression, constitutes an offence of treason in South Korea. A large number of social leaders and intellectuals have been arrested, jailed, or killed.

U.S. imperialism and its Seoul puppets have laid new obstacles in the way of the country's unification.

They are bent on stepping up the policy of militarization; they are reinforcing the puppet army on a large scale and expanding military establishments everywhere in South Korea. In the meantime, they hold military exercises on the ground, sea, and in the air almost every day, and commit serious military provocations against North Korea along the Military Demarcation Line.

The ruling circles of Washington helped the South Korean regime to give its hand to the Japanese government to open the way for the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea.

Now the Japanese militarists are making their way in real earnest into South Korea with U.S. backing and with the Pak Jung Hi clique as their guide; they are infiltrating into all fields, political, economic, military, etc.

The U.S. imperialists have drawn South Korea into their criminal war of aggression in South Vietnam. The Pak Jung Hi clique have already hurled more than 50,000 troops into the Vietnam war; and they are to dispatch more men under various labels—"civilian workers for rear service" and "civilians employed by the army"—to hoodwink public opinion.

All these intrigues of the U.S. imperialists who are directing their spearhead of aggression to Asia and of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are faithfully carrying out the American policies of aggression cannot but stand in the way to unification of Korea. U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of aggression and war are the major obstacles to Korea's unification and, at the same time, are a menace to peace in the Far East and in Asia.

There is only one way to solve the Korean question; it is to make the U.S. army which occupies South Korea under the name of U.N. go, frustrate the U.S. policy of aggression, and attain the country's unification by the Korean people themselves tolerating no outside interference. Today the Korean people enjoying active support of the peace-loving people of the world are waging a vigorous struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the country's unification rejecting all outside interference.

South Korean youths and students holding demonstrations. One of their placards reads: "Pak Jung Hi must go!"

THE BANNER OF UNITY

KIM WAL RYONG
Chairman, Korean Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee

THE 27th of July this year marks the 14th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation which was fought against the U.S. imperialists. The war utterly exploding the myth of U.S. "invincibility" showed to the whole world that when the people rise up to fight against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and independence, no force on earth can stop them.

But, instead of drawing lessons from the defeat they suffered in Korea, war schemes of U.S. imperialism are becoming more brazen.

The Washington regime is carrying on, with all the fury, aggressive acts against the socialist countries and independent national states and against the national-liberation struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Particular attention should be called, in this connection, to the fact that the U.S. directs the spearhead of aggression to Asia, escalating its dirty war of aggression in Vietnam.

The Pentagon has in South Vietnam over 400,000 U.S. soldiers armed with modern weapons in addition to large numbers of men from the satellite and puppet countries.

It is waging a war of "burn all, kill all, and destroy all;" then its barbarous air attacks against the Vietnam Democratic Republic have been stepped up—Hanoi, the capital, and other densely-populated quarters, irrigation projects, hospitals, schools, and day nurseries are targets.

Now and then Washington comes out with the "peace talks," but only to dispatch more troops to South Vietnam and threaten North Vietnam with ground actions.

In the fateful war the Vietnamese people are displaying mass heroism and the peerless spirit of self-sacrifice, inflicting defeats, both military and political, on the invaders. Now Washington finds itself with its back to the wall.

Not only in Vietnam but in Laos and Cambodia as well, the U.S. troops are rampaging; Laos is being invaded, Cambodia's frontiers are repeatedly violated.

To Washington South Korea is of great importance in its Asia strategy. It foresees that South Korea will be a stepping-stone for its conquest of North Korea, and eventually whole Asia. Accordingly, the U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into a colony and military base, where they maintain large numbers of their own army besides a big puppet army equipped with modern weapons including nuclear weapons and missiles.

In particular, after Johnson's visit to South Korea from October 31 to November 2 last year, the climate has been worsened in Korea; there have been more war games in South Korea and more provocations against North Korea.

Washington made the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists conclude "the Seoul-Tokyo treaty" as a prelude to their projected "Northeast Asia military alliance" and an anti-communist bloc in Asia.

In Africa, too, taking the place of the old colonialists, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to establish their colonial rule.

It is Wall Street that put in the hands of the Portuguese colonialists several hundred million dollars and various types of weapons, hoping to stifle the national-liberation struggles in Angola, Portuguese Guinea, and Mozambique. In league with Great Britain Washington eggs on the Smith clique of Southern Rhodesia and the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa to tyrannize over the Africans. In the Near and Middle East the U.S. is providing field guns, tanks, planes, missiles and other modern arms for the Israeli Zionists to stage provocations against Syria and other neighbouring countries.

The North American imperialists are attempting desperately to block the mounting anti-U.S., revolutionary advance in the Latin American countries. They stage repeatedly provocations against Cuba, while scheming to reorganize the Organization of American States to make it serve their aggressive policy better and set up the inter-American army.

The cunning American imperialists commit every subversive act in all parts of the world to overthrow those governments which stand for peace and national independence, and install puppet regimes. They are out to undermine the solidarity of the nations and breed discord and enmity among them, making political and economic penetration of other countries under the name of "aid."

Developments in the international arena substantiate that the very U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war, the international gendarme, the bulwark of modern colonialism, the arch peace wrecker, and the most heinous enemy of the world people. Unless a stubborn struggle is waged against U.S. imperialism and unless its aggressive war intrigues are frustrated, neither the independence of the newborn states can be guarded, nor the emancipation of the people of the colonies and subordinate countries can be attained, nor peace and democracy be secured.

The General Declaration adopted at the first Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference held in January 1966 reads in part:

"To destroy the domination of Yankee imperialism is an imperative issue for the complete and definite victory of the anti-imperialist struggle in the three continents, and all efforts of the peoples should converge towards that aim."

All the anti-imperialist forces should hit hard the U.S. imperialists and make them disperse their forces throughout Asia, Africa, Latin America, and everywhere; they also should bind U.S. imperialism hand and foot to immobilize it.

The present situation urgently dictates all the anti-imperialist forces to unite more than ever and jointly counterattack the U.S. imperialists so as to smash all U.S. aggressions and to wage a fiercer struggle for independence, freedom, and peace.

For firmer unity, the peoples of the African, Asian, and Latin American countries should achieve anti-imperialist joint action and form an anti-imperialist united front, which will be a sure guarantee for victory of the common cause.

At the present Washington's aggression in Vietnam and the Vietnamese people's resistance constitute the focal point of the struggle between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution.

The Vietnamese people's resistance is not only a struggle for the complete liberation and independence of their country but a just fight for preserving peace in Asia and the rest of the world. Therefore, to aid actively the Vietnamese people is the internationalist duty of the peoples of the three continents and the rest of the world who are fighting for peace, national independence, and social progress.

The Korean people regarding U.S. aggression in Vietnam as one directed at them will, as in the past, render allout aid to the fighting people of Vietnam.

The Korean people already expressed their readiness to send volunteers to join the Vietnamese people in their war whenever so requested by them. The Korean people fully support the four-point position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point statement made by the South Vietnam National-liberation Front for the sole and just solution of the Vietnam question. The people of Korea renew their determination to throw their lot with the Vietnamese brothers and sisters. Unconditionally and permanently the U.S. must stop bombing of, and all hostilities against, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; it must withdraw without delay all its troops and war machines from South Vietnam.

Awakened and tested through severe trials, the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America are cementing their solidarity and continuing the vigorous struggle against colonialism and the imperialist policy of aggression and war. The Korean people will always stand on their side.

The Laotian people are fighting against Washington's aggression and for their national independence. Cambodia is struggling for the territorial integrity and sovereignty. The Korean people firmly stand on the side of the fighting peoples of Laos and Cambodia.

To the peoples of the United Arab Republic, Syria, Iraq and other Arab countries that are fighting against the Israeli aggressors and to the Palestinians who are struggling for liberation of their country goes also Korea's support.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Portuguese Guinea, and Mozambique who are waging armed struggles against the imperialists and their lackeys. The Korean people give active support to all newly-born states such as Algeria, Guinea, Mali, the Congo (B), Tanzania, Mauritania that are working militantly to resist intervention, subversive schemes, and aggressive moves of the imperialists and to reinforce their independence and usher in prosperity. They express their firm solidarity with all the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America fighting with imperialism and colonialism, old and new.

The struggle of the Korean people for the liberation of South Korea and unification of the country is a link in the chain of the fight against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples. For this reason, Korea enjoys the resolute support of the tri-continental people and other progressive people of the world.

The intensified aggressive schemes of the imperialists headed by the U.S. are no signs of their mightiness; they indicate, on the contrary, that their position keeps deteriorating.

No amount of manoeuvre on the part of the imperialists can check the mounting anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the tri-continental people or halt the triumphant advance of the people.

The ever intensifying revolutionary struggle of the people will drive out imperialism from Asia, Africa, and Latin America and crush it.

GREETINGS
to the Burundi People

On a square in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi, there stand a monument to Louis Rwagasore, the national hero, and a mausoleum of fallen heroes.

On every National Day the people recall the heroes who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of their country.

Burundi was condemned to cruel oppression and exploitation by the colonialists, who plundered the wealth of the country. But the courageous people had waged the struggle for freedom and national independence against imperialism and colonialism, and at last, on July 1, 1962, they won independence.

It was a victory not only for the people of Burundi, but also for the Asian and African peoples who are fighting for national independence and social progress.

Since the independence the Burundi people have fought for the consolidation of their hard-won independence and for economic development, opposing resolutely all the subversive moves of the imperialists and their puppets, and they have attained great achievements in building a new society.

Under the three-year economic plan efforts have been made for the growth of agriculture, and in recent years the country has seen a rapid increase in the output of grain and other agricultural produce, and rapidly growing livestock breeding.

The people of Burundi stand firm on the side of the African peoples who are struggling for national liberation against imperialism and colonialism; they are extending their support for the just struggle of the patriotic Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors; and they support the Korean people who are fighting to drive out the U.S. troops from South Korea and unify the country by themselves without foreign interference.

All the achievements that Burundi has scored are a strong blow at the imperialists, who are out to do everything in their schemes to force Burundi to abandon the path of neutrality, and ultimately to overthrow her government. No force could stop the forward march of the people of Burundi, who are giving one setback after another to the imperialists.

The Korean people with the progressive people of the world rejoice, like their own, the achievements of the Burundi people. They extend their full support and solidarity with the people of Burundi who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

The peoples of Korea and Burundi have established friendly relations in the struggle against the common enemy. Their friendship is developing with each passing day.

Particularly, the visit to the Burundi Republic of Vice-President Kang Ryang Ook of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. in March and the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Burundi will further reinforce friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

On the occasion of the National Day of the Burundi people, the Korean people extend their best wishes to the people of Burundi who are endeavouring to build up a new state opposing imperialism and colonialism.

I am a student from Vietnam. Besides me there are many other Vietnamese students in Kim Il Sung University.

We are taking different courses. But there is one thing in common. We have great ambitions; we are determined to do a good work in university and prepare ourselves for driving the Yankee aggressors out of the southern part of our country and for socialist construction and reunification of our country.

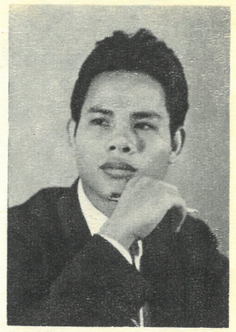
Now there is a war in our land. Our people are waging heroic fights against U.S. aggression. Yet, even under such a difficult situation, the country sent us to Korea for study. Whenever we think of the deep solicitude and great concern of the motherland, the sense of heavy responsibility brings home to our minds anew.

Nearly two years have passed since I came to Korea. Like all other students from Vietnam, I too can say that I have learned much. All this we owe to careful guidance of the instructors, who kindly look after us in our studies and in our daily life.

Everything has been provided for us, and we know no want and have pleasant school days. We feel completely at home here in Korea. Then our fellow Korean students help us in every way like their own brothers. They spare nothing to help us and they would be very glad to see us making good progress in our studies. Every time the newspapers report on victorious battles that our parents and brothers wage in Vietnam, they come to share the joy of victory with us. They often tell us: "We are ready to go to Vietnam to fight the Yankees whenever you call us." They assure us repeatedly that they are ready to smash the American aggressors.

The Korean people resolutely denounce U.S. aggression against Vietnam and they are always with the fighting people of Vietnam. Everywhere we go, Korean friends ask after our families in Vietnam and about our life here.

THE GREAT Honour



TRAN VAN PHUC

Their warm hearts move us to no end and we renew our resolves to work harder.

Not long ago we Vietnamese students experienced something that we shall remember for years to come. Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people and the closest friend of the Vietnamese people, paid us a visit in person!

On February 11, 1967, just a few days after the New Year's day in the lunar calendar, Premier Kim Il Sung personally came to see us at our dormitory. He looked round our quarters—the rooms, the dining hall, and others. He took a seat among us and talked to us. I shall always remember what he told us. The Premier showed us parental concern.

He told us. We should study profoundly the policies of the Workers' Party of Vietnam and arm ourselves with the ideas of Comrade Ho Chi Minh and the Workers' Party of Vietnam, while studying in Korea. And only then can we work well when we return to our country after finishing our courses. Referring to our studies, he said that although we study theories and techniques in Korea, we should study what actually is needed for socialist construction in Vietnam and study it well so that we would be able to apply it to the actual conditions of Vietnam. It is impossible for me to write down here everything what he said.

Premier Kim Il Sung's words were just what President Ho had told us when we were leaving our homeland for Korea.

So, how can anyone say we are in a foreign country?

We shall never forget Premier Kim Il Sung's words and, as he told us, we will become patriots and fine workers for our country, Vietnam.

Now, keeping in our hearts the joy and honour of seeing him, all of us, the Vietnamese students, are making new endeavours to do better yet in our studies and in developing our minds. To study hard remembering our parents and brothers fighting in the motherland—this is the supreme task assigned to us; and this is what our Korean friends expect of us.

As I said our Korean friends do everything for us to make our stay here comfortable and attain good results in our studies.

And we will endeavour to be worthy of the trust of our fellow-countrymen and our brothers of Korea.

Tran Van Phuc

Vietnamese students in Korea in a little get-together with Korean students

A Battle in the Enemy's Rear

LI SEUNG JIK

Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE story told here took place during the Korean war.

I have a vivid recollection of the assault that my unit made upon the Yankee troops in Wonjoo in January 1951. How exciting the battle was! I was then an assistant battalion commander.

In January 1951 the main force of our People's Army pierced the enemy's defence line along the 38th parallel and hit Seoul repeatedly, the capital of South Korea. Now some units of the U.S. army and the South Korean puppet army hurriedly gathered in the Wonjoo area. It was their plan to provide from there a cover to their main forces retreating from Seoul and run southward with them.

Our unit was active in the enemy's rear. And we were ordered, in co-operation with other units, to storm the U.S. 7th Division stationed in the Wonjoo area.

According to the information provided by the Headquarters, the enemy deployed men in the hills in the neighbourhood of Wonjoo for the defence of the city. They had even some howitzers on the highway to south, at a spot some 6 kilometres from the city. All this was to stop us.

Such being the situation, it was decided that the first company would hit the Yankees in Wonjoo; the second company block the Wonjoo-Seoul highway and chop up the enemy force that would stampede from Seoul; and the third company would aid the first company while handling the war prisoners and war trophies.

At dusk on January 9.

Camouflaged in white our battalion left the village where we had been, feeling the first snow of the year under our feet. We were in high spirits.

I marched with the first company which had been made the advance party. The cold was biting; frost formed on our caps and uniforms and the frozen earth under the snow was dangerously slippery. But everyone quickened his steps. All were thinking only one thing—to crush the enemy as fast as possible.

When our battalion hit the Wonjoo-Hoingsung highway, Hwang Pil Yong, leader of the patrol squad, located three Yankees in ambush by the roadside. Losing no time he threw himself to the ground and began to crawl. Inch by inch he approached the dozing enemy and jumped on him from behind. The Yankee was a husky man, but with little difficulty Hwang Pil Yong took care of him. By then, the other two enemy men tried to save themselves. But soon there were no more of them either.

Judging from the fact that the enemy had sentries out there, we thought, the Yankees must be on Height 233 which our battalion would have to skirt if we were to hit Wonjoo from the left flank. So I ordered the company to keep close to the hill—then there would be less danger of being hit by the enemy. We advanced on stealthily.

Two star shells flashed on a sudden over our heads. As was expected, the enemy fired the flares from the hill. There were enemy men on the crest of the hill as we had expected. All of us fell flat on the ground. Evidently the enemy did not spot us—there was no firing. Soon the flares died out and we resumed the march . . . .

Our battalion reached a railway crossing, from where we could see in the distance the foot bridge over the Wonjoo river. Kim Hwa Joon, the scout platoon leader, halted his men and approached the bridge crawling alone. There was a sentry on each end of the bridge—they were stamping around with hands hiding in the sleeves of the overcoats to warm themselves.

When the platoon leader came back to his men, he consulted with his squad leader Hwang Pil Yong about what was to be done—he would handle the one on this side of the bridge and Hwang the one on the other end.

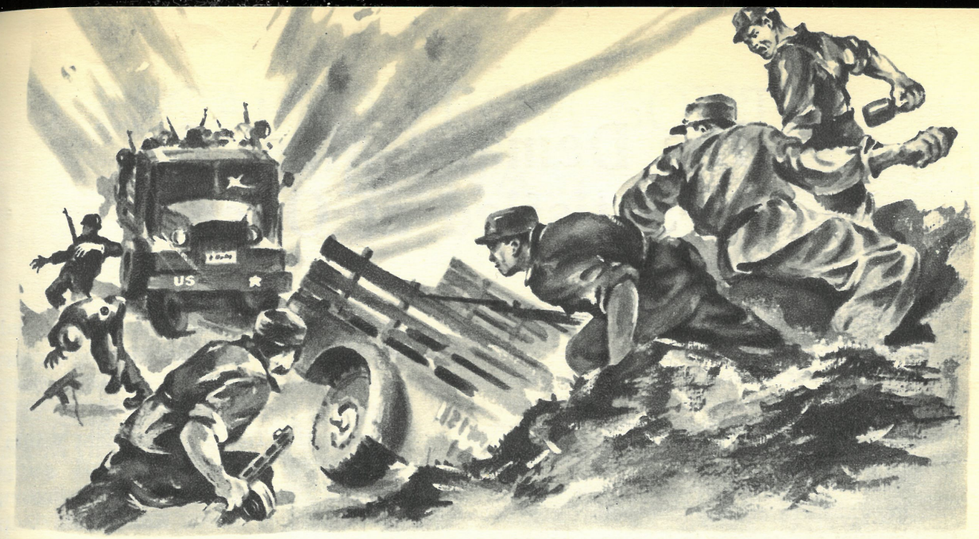
He went down the river dyke and walked over the frozen river stealthily. But it would be tactless to hit the enemy sentry from the front, thought he. He rolled a stone on the frozen surface of the river; and the startled sentry tried to figure out what it was. In a flash, the platoon leader's arms were around the Yankee's neck. On this side of the bridge, the squad leader did his part, too.

Now the battalion crossed the bridge. As was planned, the first company deployed along the river dyke while the second company occupied the road beyond the dyke. The third company with the battalion command lay beneath the railway bridge, a little way off the road.

You could see a long queue of enemy trucks on the Hoingsung-Wonjoo highway. It was Kim Hwa Joon platoon's job to knock off the cars. He ordered his men to halt at the back of a house by the highway and watched the enemy's movements. He crawled to the road. The covered lorries were packed like sardines with Yankee soldiers. There were also seven jeeps by which some officers stood talking before a map under the light of an electric flash light.

When he came back to his men he told everyone which was his target. Now everyone began to move towards his car.

The deputy platoon leader Kang Doo Yung hid himself behind the chimney of a house seven or eight metres away from the jeeps and waited for the signal for attack with a handgrenade in the hand.



The Yankee officers who had no way of knowing what was to come were still talking.

There was a red signal shot soaring against the dark sky. The deputy platoon leader threw the handgrenade to fell the Yankee officers. With his sub-machinegun spitting he dashed to the cars.

"Charge!"

The handgrenades and machineguns broke the silence of the night. The cars began to burn, illuminating the road as light as noonday.

To the enemy it was a bolt from the blue—they could little imagine that the Korean People's Army would storm Wonjoo, of all places, deep in their "area."

The Yankee soldiers fell thick and fast under our fire. Some hid under the cars. Hwang Pil Yong shouted to them. "Come out," but they refused. So he baptized them with bullets.

Soon all the cars were in flame. The assault was successful.

The battalion began to leave Wonjoo. By this time other Yankee units entrenched near opened fire. A self-loading gun in the two-story brick house started firing, too.

I ordered commander Jung Suk Nam of the first company to clean up the Yankees in the brick house. He made his men settle two light machineguns on the roof of a house on the opposite side and silence the enemy's gun. As soon as the enemy were stopped, Kang Doo Yung dashed to the back of the brick house. He placed a ladder against the window of the first floor and ran up, and fired his gun. Soon the enemy men in the house were all killed.

By that time the dawn began to break.

The first company started to retreat along the dyke of the Wonjoo river but the enemy's heavy fire made their going very slow.

To make the matter worse, the thick mist in which we had been veiled would clear off at any moment now.

Then Kang Doo Yung volunteered. He would lure the enemy to divert their fire to the direction of the foot bridge. He wanted to make his company's withdrawal safe at the cost of his life. His determination moved all soldiers. Everyone wanted to volunteer. But I could not send them all and picked Kang Doo Yung and Hwang Pil Yong. Before they left I stressed that when they see the signal they should come back without delay. As I watched them disappear in the thick mist, I felt they would do the job without fail. Soon there were sub-machinegun shots; the enemy were showering bullets on the bridge.

Commander Jung Suk Nam of the company bade a soldier set fire on piles of hay around the water mill and the whole place was swallowed up by the black smoke to give a cover to the retreating company. When the company crossed successfully the Wonjoo river the company commander shot a signal shell. Kang Doo Yung and Hwang Pil Yong came back safely.

About the time when the company reached the Wonjoo-Hoingsung highway the mist entirely cleared off. Then I ordered the unit to march along the highway, as, I thought, the enemy would never suspect anything like that.

The company moved on in fine array. (In those days we had on South Korean army uniforms.) The enemy perhaps took us for their own troops, I don't know; but, anyway, they did not fire at us. The company skirted a hill. Now the company got out of the enemy's sight. Then we climbed up a hill on the right of the road. We got some sixty Yankees entrenched in the temple on the top of the hill. And then the company came back to the pre-arranged place.

In this assault in Wonjoo our battalion killed, wounded, or captured over 1,340 Yankees and destroyed 82 cars and more than 40,000 bullets and shells. In this way we frustrated the plan of the South Korean 7th and 5th divisions beaten in the areas along the 38th parallel to withdraw through Wonjoo under the cover of the U.S. 7th Division.

His Demand Must Be Satisfied at Once

A South Korean soldier called Kim Dong Hi is unlawfully detained in Japan.

He went over to Japan on July 3, 1965, to seek political asylum with the ultimate aim to go to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; he refused to be sent to South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and the Seoul puppets. But the Japanese government denied him political asylum and refuses to take necessary measures to send him to North Korea in accordance with international practice and the spirit of humanitarianism. Instead, they kept him in prison in Fukuoka for a year on a charge of violating the immigration law. On February 19 this year, when his prison term expired, the Japanese authorities moved him to the Omura camp. That is not all. Now they are trying to hand him over to the Pak Jung Hi clique against his wishes.

Kim Dong Hi had crossed the sea to Japan with one purpose: He did not want to become a bullet-shield for the Yankees in South Vietnam, nor does he now.

When he was arrested, he demanded he be treated as a political refugee and stated in his written petition addressed to the Japanese authorities, "I have left South Korea and come to your country not to seek a livelihood. I have come to escape from the order of the South Korean regime that I should go to South Vietnam, an order that runs counter to the interests of the Korean nation. If I were in the hands of the South Korean authorities now, it is predetermined that I should face a firing squad. So I am here in Japan for my personal security."

True, the circumstances being such, he was unable to go through the set procedures for entering Japan. But then he is seeking political asylum with the ultimate aim of going to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Japanese government should have treated him as a political refugee. There was no valid ground for the Japanese authorities to imprison him as an immigration law violator. Still less for it to take steps to deport him to South Korea against his professed wishes. Only death awaits him in South Korea.

It is not difficult to see what the Japanese regime is trying to achieve by its cold-blooded scheme; the Tokyo government wants to show its goodwill towards the Seoul puppets, the faithful running dogs of Washington, for its re-invasion of South Korea, and help the American imperialists who are sending numbers of South Korean youths to their aggressive war in South Vietnam.

Locked up in the Omura concentration camp, Kim Dong Hi expresses his firm determination: "They may use every vicious measure, but nothing will change my determination. I will go to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

In his affidavit filed through his Japanese counsels, once again he stated: "I most urgently request on my own free will that I should be sent to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles and the Seoul puppets are doing everything to make him change his resolve.

The Korean people are indignant beyond measure at the illegal move of the Japanese authorities, which is working to forcibly deport him to South Korea, and insistently demand that he should be sent to North Korea. Now the Kim Dong Hi case is attracting the world's attention, including whole Japan. The unlawful, inhuman steps of the Japanese authorities are condemned as a criminal act of violating international law and practice and of disregarding human rights. The world is demanding that he should be sent to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with his will.

The Japanese authorities should stop their unlawful moves, release him at once unconditionally and take appropriate measures for him to proceed to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as he wishes. This is the demand of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people all over the world.

I ESCAPED FROM SOUTH VIETNAM

AN HAK SOO

THE WRITER OF THIS ARTICLE IS AN HAK SOO, A FORMER STAFF SERGEANT OF THE SOUTH KOREAN ARMY. HE WAS DRAGGED TO SOUTH VIETNAM BY THE YANKEES TO FIGHT THE U.S. WAR OF AGGRESSION, WHERE HE WENT OVER TO THE SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION ARMY, AND EVENTUALLY CAME TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA.—*Ed.*

Upon his arrival at Pyongyang Station An Hak Soo, former staff sergeant of the South Korean puppet army, received an enthusiastic welcome from Pyongyangites

From Darkness

The path has been a long, tortuous one; from Korea it went to South Vietnam, alien shores thousands of kilometres from our land, but it found the way to our beloved country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All in all, it was a path of hopes for a Korean youth who found a worthwhile life and a bright future.

Ever since I came I have seen much with my own eyes and talked with many people.

I saw the northern part of the country for the first time. I come from South Korea. In my family there are seven of us—parents and five brothers. My father holds a minor position in the department of education, whose earning is hardly enough to support the family. So, life is very difficult for the family.

I worked my way through the high school. Sometimes I was a tutor, then a day labourer. High school was all I could manage as far as my schooling was concerned; I simply had no money to advance to higher schools. So I decided to work a few years and save some money and go to college.

I wandered about all parts of South Korea—from Seoul to Pusan, then back to Taegu, then some other places—I wanted to get a job. But where? Every place was swarming with the jobless. Once I saw a "help wanted" sign put up by a corporation, to which I rushed. To my surprise, they asked me to deposit 50,000 won for a security; they also asked me if I had an army discharge paper. The story was the same at almost all other places. One needs money to get even a job—money means everything in South Korea. Now I was in great straits. In the meantime I was forced into the army in September 1963.

The army barracks were little different from prison.

In South Korea outrages of American soldiers are beyond description. Then there are the officers of the South Korean army who treat men like cattle. We soldiers were always in tremble for fear of getting beaten up by them.

On top of it, we were always hungry; then not a day passed without some sort of commotion—"emergency drill," "alert drill," "trench digging," beating, etc.

The Pak Jung Hi clique bid by Washington drove us out to South Vietnam to fight the dirty war of U.S. aggression. To be sure, they used sweet words

most generously. They said if we go to South Vietnam we would make big money and be treated as foreigners and live a luxurious life.

We were promised 100 dollars a month; then they said even though there was a war in South Vietnam there was no danger for us "because the U.S. army is strong."

I was taken in completely by their words—how could I know that these words were only to lure South Korean youths? Yes, I decided to go to South Vietnam and make some money to help my parents and younger brothers, then I may study at college. It is a hindsight, but I know now how foolish I was then. Few realized that our going to South Vietnam was a serious crime against our nation—it would help U.S. aggression and mean our death.

One early evening in September 1964 I boarded a U.S. LST at Pusan. I still remember the port of Pusan that evening. Tearful voices of the women shook the air; they came to see their husbands and sons off to the shambles in South Vietnam.

The First Impressions

We were on the sea a few days. Suddenly there was an urgent order on the boat. Everyone was ordered to take battle station. I went on deck.

Our boat was entering the Mekong River.

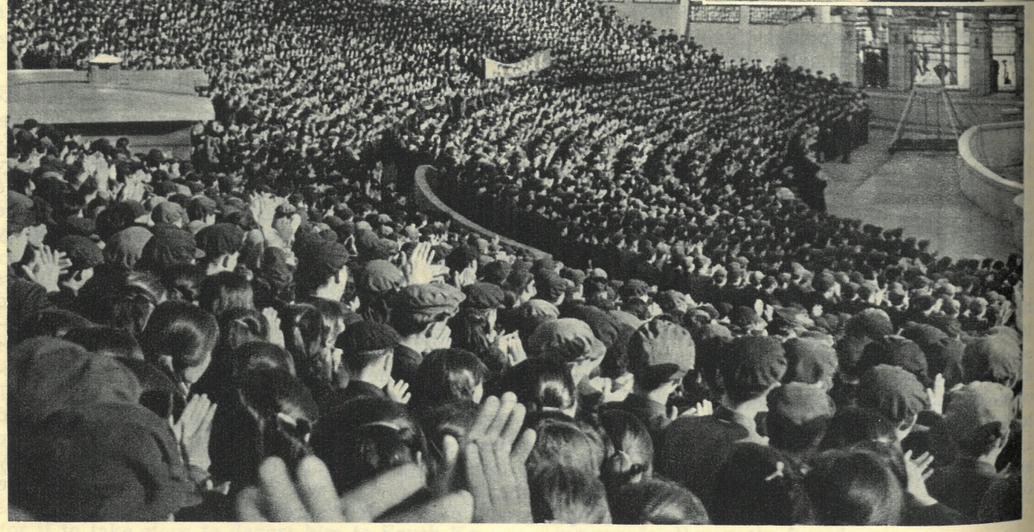
The officer informed us that our boat would be sailing up the Mekong River to reach the port of Saigon, and warned us that we should be on our toes for there might be "Vietcong" mortars. We learned it later but the U.S. vessels sailing the Mekong to and from Saigon were often hit by the South Vietnam Liberation Army and guerillas.

So, our boat, we were told, would enter Saigon in the daytime. It took us a little over two hours to sail up the Mekong and reach Saigon.

We were in Saigon. Our impressions? It seemed that Saigon was a city of fear, confusion, and chaos.

The first thing that caught our sight was U.S. armoured cars and SouthVietnamese puppet soldiers. On the both sides of the piers lined up armoured cars and thousands of South Vietnamese soldiers; they were there to protect our landings. All this made me think instantly that

A big welcome rally was sponsored by the youth and students of Pyongyang for An Hak Soo, former staff sergeant of the South Korean puppet army, who came from South Vietnam to which he was sent by the South Korean regime



Saigon, too, was the front. Sure enough. You could hear roaring sounds of bombardment in the distance; then bombs exploded and guns popped some place in the immediate neighbourhood, maybe at the very port. And how scared the American soldiers looked!

All this made me think. In South Korea we were drummed so often into our ears that I could recite them backward while asleep: The U.S. army is the mightiest in the world and it is winning one victory after another in Vietnam! But look at them! In the heart of Saigon, the capital city of South Vietnam, they are so afraid of the "Vietcong."

I was not wrong. It happened in the evening of our arrival. The U.S. and South Vietnamese puppet armies arranged a welcome party for the first contingents of the South Korean puppet army. It was in Saigon, of course. But a large force of fully armed soldiers were placed around the place. It seemed that before our arrival an American billet in Saigon was blown away by "Vietcong" attacks.

At the height of the party, terrible explosions occurred not far from the hall to rattle the windows. Yankee officers were the first ones to rush towards doors and rated Vietnamese officers roundly, "Where was it?", "Keep up your spirits!", "Remember Saigon is not a rear!" I know some English, so I could understand what they were saying.

Several days later, towards the end of September, we were taken by air to Vung Tau some distance from Saigon.

Fraud

Vung Tau was not a big city. My unit, the advance party, had a name of "civilian medical service corps," whose duty was to build a hospital and give "medical services" to the local people. At the beginning I was somewhat proud of my job, it being humanistic. But soon I found out. I was wrong again. As days passed, I began to see everything in its true light.

From the first day our life was a harsh one; we cut down tall weeds that were twice man's height, built roads, and threw barbed-wire entanglements around the hospital; in the night there was the guard duty.

Difficult as it was, I could bear, for I was waiting for the pay-day. Not long after the pay-day came. But not a penny. One month passed, then another . . . It was in the fourth month we got paid. I had been counting my money all those months—four hundred dollars! But I was given only 120 dollars. Before I left South Korea I was promised 100 dollars a month. So we were cheated again. Not knowing this, I borrowed money from others. I, like other soldiers, was in debt up to my neck.

As time went on my mind began to feel more misgivings. More than ever I was sure I was caught in a trap and became a bullet shield for the American soldiers.

I was troubled and my heart was tormented. Soon, within myself surged hatred and contempt for the Americans and the South Korean rulers. Especially what I experienced at the hospital fired my heart more.

Very often to our "hospital" came wounded local people—there were old women and infants whose arms or legs were torn off. The Yankees told us that these people had been mutilated by trench mortars of the "Vietcong." Yet, the extracted splinters and bullets were all U.S. made. Greatly puzzled I was, to say the least. I stealthily talked to an old Vietnamese woman, who confided to me what really had taken place. The Yankees came to her village, allegedly to "sweep away the Vietcong." They changed the whole village into a sea of fire; they threw bombs everywhere and shot the village people right and left. When everything was over, the Yankees picked up the survivors and took them to the "hospital" posing themselves "good-hearted." But I was still incredulous of it. How can the U.S. army perpetrate such evil crimes? The U.S. is helping other nations, isn't it?

With such a thought, I talked with some other old women, but what they told me was exactly what I had heard.

An incident that took place a few days later, which I saw personally, convinced me that everything what I was told was true. On that day the Yankees were busy unusually from the early morning; they made rounds of the wards, they distributed medicines among South Korean army surgeons.

Later on, all of a sudden an old man and some women who almost completely recovered would leave the hospital soon died. It shocked everyone. And I was caught by an ominous presentiment. One of the dead women was an only survivor of a family from U.S. bombs. Pretty soon it was known that the Yankee devils had poisoned the innocent people lest their heinous crimes be known to others!

No one knows how many South Vietnamese civilians were killed like this secretly at the "hospital."

However, the "hospital," an abode of demons, was not the only place where the U.S. aggressors committed atrocities.

There were some peasant communities around Vung Tau where we were stationed. The Liberation Army and guerillas of South Vietnam were often in these villages. Now the Yankees didn't like it when they found it out. The Yankee devils set fire to houses, slaughtered the villagers at random. Not satisfied with it, however, they bid later the staff of the "hospital" poison every well in the communities. If there was anyone who was hesitant he was shot on the spot.

How many blameless adults and infants of South Vietnam died in this way! My soul shivered and trembled when I realized what the "hospital" was doing. Now I began to see the South Vietnam war and the U.S. imperialists from a new, different angle.

(To be continued.)

Malicious Provocations

Some time ago, a Korean Armistice Commission meeting was held at Panmunjom, where the senior member of our side lodged a strong protest against another series of flagrant violations of the U.S. side of the armistice agreement

ON APRIL 5, the U.S. side committed a grave hostile act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the military demarcation line.

The civil police personnel of our side who were on a routine patrol duty in our portion of the demilitarized zone, 2 kilometres east of Panmunjom, were suddenly attacked by machineguns and automatic weapons of the U.S. side. The enemy murdered five of our civil police personnel and wounded one.

The entire Korean people are indignant at U.S. atrocities and military provocations. This foul murder is a premeditated malicious provocation and shows that Washington's preparations for another war in Korea have reached a more serious stage.

Since the armistice was signed, the Pentagon has waged openly hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the demilitarized zone. Particularly, their provocations have been more frequent and more serious after Johnson's visit to the demarcation line last October. Johnson held several behind-the-door talks with the Seoul puppets, Pak Jung Hi and others.

In flagrant violation of the Korean armistice agreement, the U.S. side sent, on numerous occasions, military personnel into the area under our control to fire and throw handgrenades at our patrols, and smuggled armed saboteurs into our zone to work sabotage and murder. The U.S. war-fiends even sent tanks to shell our area.

Such U.S. provocations are also taking place in the air and on the sea. In January a guard boat which intruded into our territorial waters was promptly sunk by our coastal battery.

During the five months up to the recent homicidal acts the U.S. side fired more than 10,000 bullets and shells at our side in the demilitarized zone and their warships violated our territorial waters on more than 200 occasions. All this shows how the U.S. is working diligently to worsen the climate and start another war in Korea.

The U.S. occupation forces and puppet army are staging large-scale war exercises in all parts of South Korea; U.S.-South Korea joint atomic war exercises, naval war games off Koje Island, landing operations in the South and East Seas, and firing tests in the western waters of the Island of Tsushima.

The U.S. army is converting South Korea into a powerful war base for staging another war against North Korea by bringing in more up-to-date arms including atomic weapons in gross violation of the armistice agreement.

More guided missiles, such as, "Hawk" and "Nike Hercules," supersonic fighter-bombers, war vessels of the newest model, and heavy tanks keep coming into South Korea. Then more military bases and establishments are built or enlarged pleading "war-footing." In Suwon, Kwangju, Taegu and Mokpo airfields were enlarged and new ones were added, while Chinhae was expanded to accommodate the entire U.S. 7th fleet.

Moreover, military strength in South Korea is being augmented. Last year they newly set up one army division and one marine brigade—altogether 35,000 strong—in addition to activating three reserve divisions for making up for the "troop dispatch to Vietnam." And this year they are to arm other reserve divisions into combat units in the name of establishing "a strategic military system."

Along with this, they have decided to draft 250,000 more men into the army this year. To fill the man-power shortage even the over-aged are to be forced into the army; and, it was announced, stern measures will be taken against draft dodgers and escapees. (The number runs into hundreds of thousands.)

All this shows how reckless the American imperialists are in their schemes to launch another war in Korea.

Every indication is that Washington is desperate more than ever. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is getting strong; the voices of the South Korean people for the country's unification without outside interference are getting louder. Frightened at this, the U.S.-Pak clique are doing everything to distract the people's attention, stifle the people's anti-U.S., anti-government sentiment, and to prolong the fascist military rule of Pak Jung Hi.

It must be also pointed out that repeated U.S. provocations in Korea constitute part and parcel of its overall aggressive plans in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, directing their spearhead of aggression to Asia, are set to escalate the Vietnam war more and open up a "second front" in South Korea in an attempt to extricate themselves from the quagmire in South Vietnam. In fact, the Seoul regime made public at the beginning of this year what they called "national defence plan for 1968" and openly admitted the possibility of a second front for the American aggressive war in Asia. It goes without saying that all these reckless adventures of Washington threaten not only the Korean truce but peace in Asia as a whole.

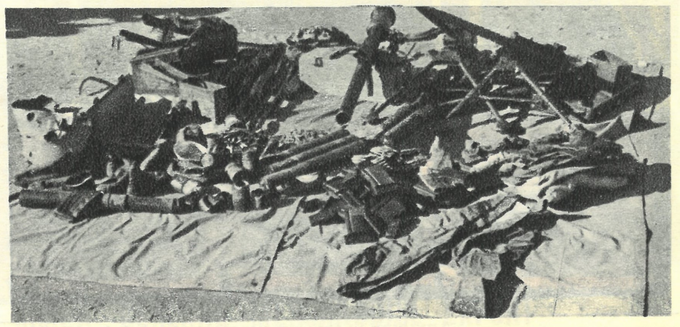
The entire Korean people are vigilantly watching every move of the U.S. imperialists and their military provocations. Washington had better know that the Korean people are not to be cowed by the war threat. The Korean people are resolved: they will avenge their brothers wronged by the enemy and make the enemy pay dearly for their crimes. The Yankee imperialists should think before they jump; they should know clearly what their reckless war provocations would bring.

The statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 7, 1967, stated: "If the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleash a new war in Korea, the Korean People's Army and the entire people under arms will deal fatal blows at them and make a clean sweep of them. The U.S. imperialists can never evade the responsibility for all the crimes they have committed in Korea, and will surely be made to pay for the blood."

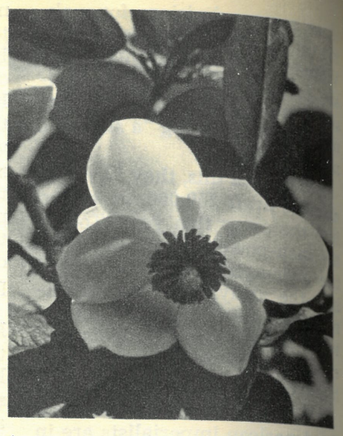
The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the war provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw from South Korea without delay taking with them all their troops and lethal weapons they have brought into South Korea. If the U.S. imperialists dare launch again a war of aggression in Korea despite the stern warnings of the Korean people, it will bring only their own doom.

American M.P.s receiving from our side the remains of the U.S. pilot whose plane was brought down by the Korean People's Army when it violated our air space

Belongings of U.S. agents captured in North Korea



Flowers of Korea



IN our country flowers bloom in all seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter—to adorn Nature.

Azalea, peony, and some 80 other different flowers bloom in spring; Pentactiana rubicola nakai, Hanapusaya asiacica nakai, lily, lotus flower, aronia and others—some 50 flowers—in summer; some 30 wild flowering plants including chrysanthemums in autumn; and camellia, alpine rose, plum flower, and others in winter.

Especially, rose of Sharon, peony, and plum flower have been the favourites of the Korean people.

Rose of Sharon reaches usually 2 to 3 metres in its height and blooms every morning and closes in the evening. Its flowers are purple or white, they come in single or double. Some single flowers look like the morning-glory as far as the shape is concerned, while others bloom twisting their petals. Rose of Sharon bloom from spring until late autumn, and it has been the national flower for centuries.

Pentactiana rubicola nakai, Hanapusaya asiacica nakai, Korean alpine rose are some of the flowers that are to be found only in Korea. Pentactiana rubicola nakai and Hanapusaya asiacica nakai grow exclusively in the world-renowned Mt. Keumgang in the central part of Korea. The flower of Pentactiana rubicola nakai, white or light purple, shaping like a lantern, opens between August and September. Alpine rose is the broad-leaved evergreen tree found in the northern mountainous areas of our country, some 2,000 metres above the sea level. Its flowers, yellow or white, come forth under the cap of snow.

Stamps of KOREA

Recently the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued five stamps on birds.

Stamp 1, 2 *jun.* Erythrina erythrina grebnitskii. This bird was discovered for the first time on Lake Jangjin in South Hamkyung Province, a northeastern region of our country, in June 1955.

Stamp 2, 10 *jun.* Turdus pallidus chrysot aus pemm. This bird winters on Chejoo Island in the South Sea and flies to the inland in spring.

Stamp 3, 10 *jun.* Galerida cristata coreensis. They are widely distributed all over the country, particularly, their songs, sometimes like human voice, are well liked.

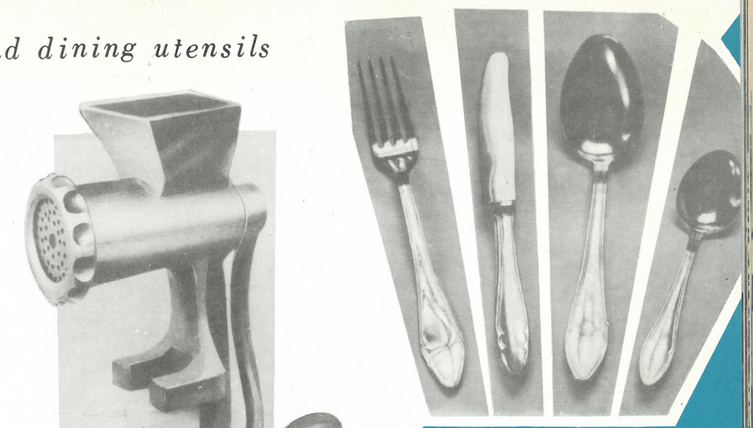
Stamp 4, 5 *jun.* Upupa epops epops Linn. The bird comes to Korea in mid-March to spend summer and flies to India and Africa in winter.

Stamp 5, 40 *jun.* Dryo-copus richardsi Trisram. The bird, a species of woodpecker, inhabits Korea alone.

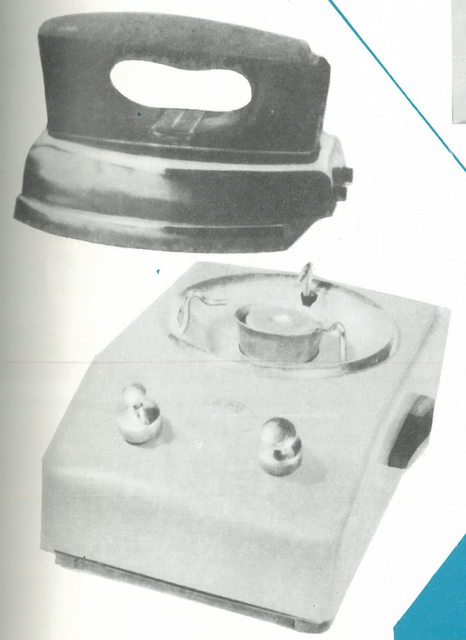
All stamps measure 30×23 mm. Multicolour. Offset.

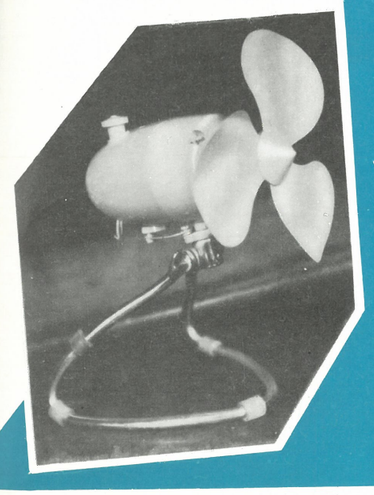
Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

Cooking and dining utensils



Electric appliances





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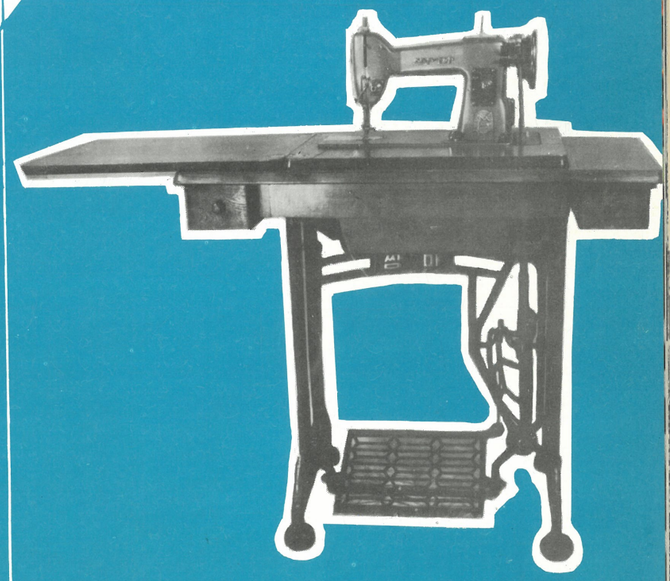

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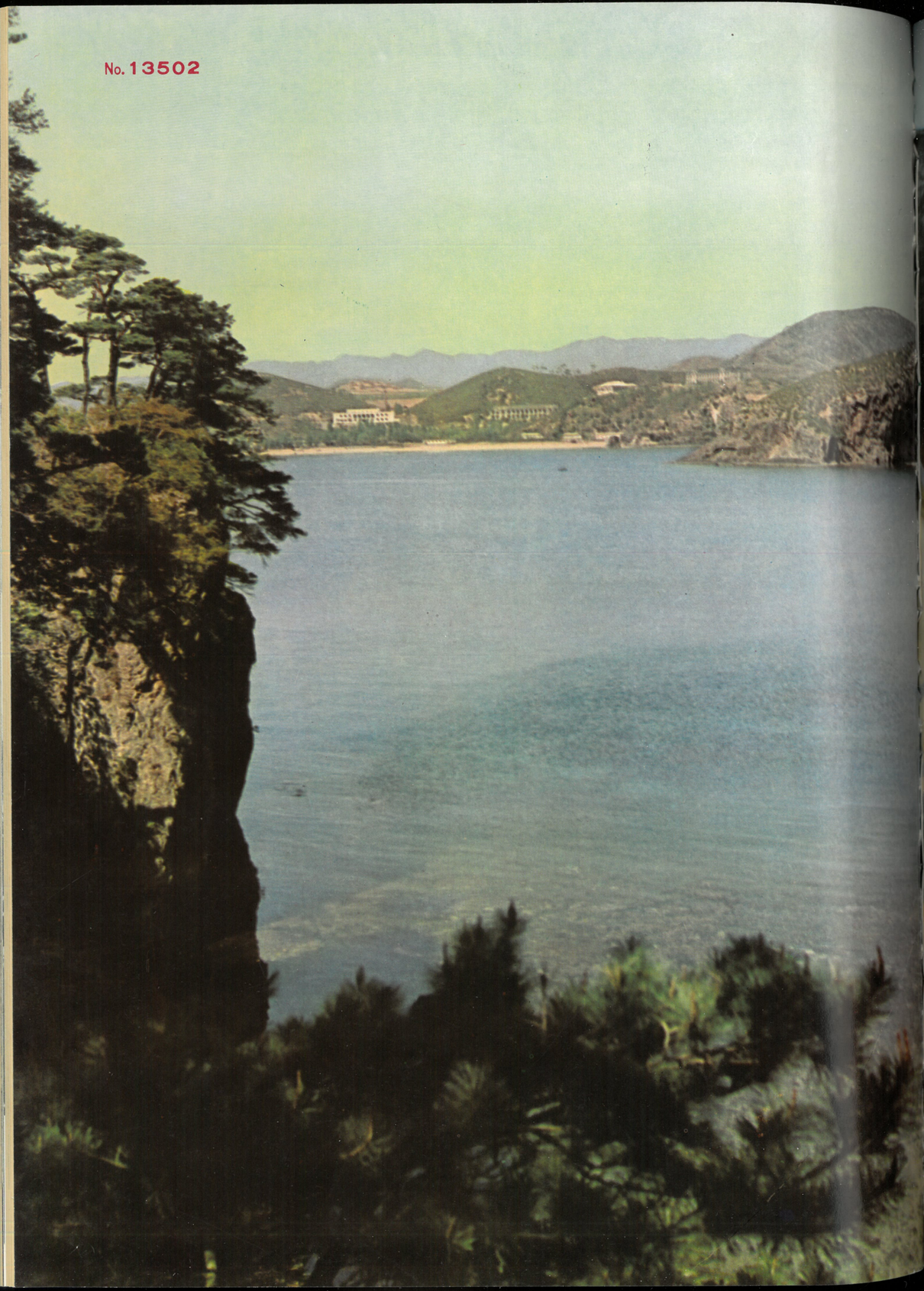

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